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DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DENVER, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1871.

If the "wild-berry wine" of my enthusiasm for these to me strange scenes, does not pall on the taste of your readers, I would like to continue the account of our little mountain tour.

We left Central about midday, and reached Caribou before sunset—driving leisurely up and down—mostly up, excellent roads, and feasting our eyes all the way on beauty and sublimity. After rounding mountain point after mountain point, and passing several thriving mining settlements, we came, almost unaware, upon Caribou. This wild young city is the utter opposite to Central. Though nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, it is in a broad, deep, bowl-like valley, green and beautiful. Young as it is—scarcely a year old—there are evidences here of prevailing ideas of comfort and taste. It is compact, neat and home-like. The stately evergreens with which this region abounds have not all been ruthlessly sacrificed. Beside almost every miner's cabin stands a tall pine, like a sentinel, and all the way up the valley, on the ground not built over, are lovely clumps of those steadfast comforters of a wintry climate, and a "weary land." The whole place looked to me marvelously cheerful, as, embowered in unchanging green, it smiled back a brave answer to the threatening glare of the eternal snows, a little way over above.

Still, to me, personally, there was a dreary sense of wildness and strangeness here. I knew not one of those brave miners, of those heroic women, who had set up their tabernacles here in the wilderness, just under the clouds and the snow. I could not think that a soul in all that busy community would have any interest in me. But when we stopped at the pleasant Planter's House, and the landlady, a bright, cheery, cordial-looking woman, came out to meet us, and said, "I am glad to see you," and spoke of having long ago read things which I supposed were long ago forgotten by all the world, and which I had tried to forget, I was strangely touched and cheered.

That evening we sat down to supper with a goodly company of "honest miners,"—men in rough clothes and heavy boots—with hard hands and with faces well bronzed, but strong, earnest, intelligent, and mostly with the quiet manner and unconscious dignity of true gentlemen. It was to me a communion with the bravest humanity of the age—the vanguard of civilization and honorable enterprise. I believe that Caribou is remarkable, even in this wonderful country and time, for the orderly, moral and intelligent character of its people. Born after the evil reign of excitement and reckless speculation was past, mining life here is sober and laborious and law-abiding—we, at least, saw no gambling, no drunkenness, no rudeness, no idleness.

A New-England village, resting under the beneficent shadows of the school-house, an orthodox church, and the County Jail, could not present a more quiet and decorous aspect. At night, we fell asleep amid utter stillness and peace, and should have slept on till morning, but for the welcome disturbance of sweet music—a really delightful serenade. We were almost as much charmed and bewildered by those exquisite strains of the violin and guitar, which seemed to us to come out of the moonlight and the soft night-winds, as was Prince Ferdinand, by Ariel's music, in the wild air of the enchanted island. And yet it was in perfect harmony with the scene. It seemed like the shine of mountain-streams, the solemn shadows of pines, the glimmer of floating mists, and the purity of snows "sparkling to the moon"—all translated into sound. In the morning, escorted by a gallant young miner, who won all our hearts by perfect courtesy, we set out for a toilsome climb up the mountain, to visit the great Caribou Mine. The ore of this now famous lode is exceedingly rich, and practically inexhaustible. It was proposed that I should descend into this mine by the shaft, which is now sunk more than 200 feet, but my enthusiasm was soon damped by proving the moist and muddy condition of the ore as it came up. So I went further up the mountain, to a moderately deep and dry mine, which I bravely descended in a bucket, and with my own hand chipped off a bit of silver ore, which I expect my posterity will piously preserve. It is all of that sort of thing they are likely to receive from me.

We then ascended the highest point in that immediate region, which was thereupon named after the one of the party least deserving of an honor, which should, I think, be conferred only on an actual settler. Nevertheless, I hereby warn all miners against prospecting, or otherwise trespassing on my knob.

On this last ascent we were piloted by ULYSSES PUGH, an old pioneer, bear and elk hunter, and miner, of course, and he said we must see SAMUEL CONGER, the hero of Conger Mountain, one of the discoverers of the Caribou lode, practical miner, and Ex-Indian fighter. So we went to the shaft in which he is now working, and SAMUEL was evoked, and came up, like Samuel of old, only by a rope, hand over hand. Then we all sat down on the timbers by the mine, and the boys quit the windlass and stood by, and—but how can I describe the scene? The sunny slope of the mountain, all grassy and flowery, the murmuring pines and whispering aspens about us, the lovely valley below, the grand heights above, the deep cañon of the North Boulder at our right, glistening snows to our left, and underneath us silver enough to furnish tea-sets for every family in New-England, and pap-bowls for all the babies. And the day—just warm enough, just cool enough; balmy, beautiful, benignant, perfect—one of God's own days. So, to sit there idling on that aromatic log, and listen to hunting and mining adventures and Indian stories, which were the real thing, and no make-believes, from SAMUEL and ULYSSES, ah! that was "richness!" We parted from these two at last as from old friends, and they went back into their mines, from which may they come up some day rich as eastern nabobs and twice as jolly.

Our twenty miles' drive to Boulder City, over grand heights, through lovely little parks, and wild pine forests, and by the newly-opened route down the North Boulder Cañon, then thrilled me with wonder and delight, and now fills me with despair. I know it is utterly indescribable. I have seen nothing in America that has so impressed and enchanted me. All the way, height and depth, and the immensity of mountain and gorge—sheer granite walls, and massive, castle-like rocks, are softened, and shaded, and glorified by beauty incomparable,—by swift, bright, gurgling waters and silver cascades, and by luxuriant foliage of every imaginable shade of green, touched here and there by scarlet and gold and tints of ruddy brown, while every shadowy place is illuminated with flowers.

Boulder is a remarkably pretty town, exquisitely situated, just under the foot-hills, looking out on the prairie. It is well watered, and is in the midst of an agricultural region of great capabilities. The buttes—sharp, bare, rocky elevations, a mile or so to the left of the town—make a striking and picturesque feature of the landscape. On the sharpest of these, I was told, the Arapahoes once "corralled" a band of Utes, and kept them there several days. When the besiegers undertook to storm the heights, which their arrows would not reach, the Utes rolled down rocks, and so kept them at bay till relief came.

By the way, I met at Boulder, and freely conversed with several old Indian fighters,—men to whose hardy valor and more than Roman firmness, hundreds of the citizens of Colorado today owe their safety, and the safety of their property. These frankly acknowledge that they were in the terrible battle known to us as the "Sand Creek Massacre,"—and after hearing their several simple, straight-forward statements, agreeing in every essential point, I should, had I been doubtful before, have been convinced that there were two sides to that dark and dreadful story.

I fully believe that these men felt driven by an awful, imperative necessity, when, after having been almost starved in their mountain camps by Indian depredations, and the cutting off of supplies—after coming upon the bodies of whole families of their friends and neighbors, literally chopped to pieces—after having bodies of murdered women and children shown in the market-places of their towns, with wounds more eloquent than those of CÆSAR'S, after despairing of efficient Government aid, they undertook that long Winter march, surprised that treacherous Indian camp, and made short, sharp work in dealing with its inmates. If the slaughter was indiscriminate, still, I doubt not, they were actuated by as stern a sense of duty as ever impelled to deeds of vengeance and extermination our pious Puritan sires, whose valiant deeds we glorify every Forefathers' Day.

Still, I will add that these Sand Creek men, so frank, so manly, and withal so gentle now, were guilty of some excesses on that occasion. They fired alike on the squaws, who stood and fought, and the braves, who ran away—and they pillaged as well as slaughtered—for it has not been denied that they took from the wigwams of these "friendly Indians," peacefully camped "under the protection of Fort Lyon," stores of coffee and sugar, goods and bills of lading just captured with trouble and peril from trains on the Platte, and took also greenbacks and boxes of boots and shoes, and clothing of all sorts, only a little the worse for wear and blood, and precious relics, scalps of white women and children, not yet dry. One soldier confessed that he brought away a delicate pair of shoes, a woman's shoes, which looked, he said, as though they had been filled with blood. Another soldier, Capt. ANDERSON, has ever since preserved as a memento, but has now given to me, a gayly-painted shield, which he took from a slain brave, and which should have been tenderly buried with him, for it was doubtless a precious possession to the young man, being tufted with many eagle feathers, and especially decorated with a large scalp of fine, soft, brown hair, evidently that of a young white girl. But really now, my dear Sir, if those gory shoes had belonged to your mother or mine, and if that beautiful hair had been torn from the head of your dear daughter or mine, and we had not been prejudiced in favor of the Indians, we should, perhaps, have thought that measures of retaliation and protection, somewhat severe, were about that time justifiable. In our human weakness, we might have said: The swifter, the sterner, the more terrible and thorough the punishment for such deeds the better. We might at this day be less hard in our judgment on the desperate men pointed out as "the savage leaders" in that massacre, and less inclined to pen savage "leaders" against the poor harassed settlers of Texas and Arizona. All through our beautiful drive back to Denver, over those soft rising swells of the prairie which merge into the billowy foot-hills, out of which tower the mighty granite waves of the great range—through all those smiling, peaceful scenes, I carried that barbaric shield, a hideous memento of a time of terror and bloodshed only a little way back in the past. Every now and then those soft, girlish locks were blown against my hand, and always the touch sent to my heart a thrill of wondering pity. Poor child! "Who was her father? Who was her *mother?*"

That night the strange trophy was in my chamber, and I could not sleep. I seemed to be alternately haunted by the murdered girl, who was the original owner of the scalp, and by the bereaved brave, to whom it had belonged, by right of conquest.

Capt. AIKENS, of Boulder, a hardy, handsome old pioneer, told me some interesting Indian stories, which I regret that I have not room for here. One of his peculiar expressions amused me. Describing the astonishment of an Arapahoe Chief who came to warn him away from his mine, and whom he in turn threatened and defied, he said: "Why, you could have lariated his eyes."

Another miner, while gazing on a friend whom he found after an Indian raid, lying by his cabin dead, scalped, and stuck as full of arrows as a St. Sebastian, said, mournfully: "Poor fellow! he has gone over the range."

Another, on seeing a bald-headed stranger approaching the camp, exclaimed: "Here boys comes a man with his head above timber line."

G. G.

CHICAGO.

New Movements for Municipal Reform—Results of the Episcopalian Convention—Local Improvements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

The Republican County Convention was held this afternoon for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention. There was but little interest manifested, and not over one thousand votes were polled at the primary meetings which elected the delegates to this Convention. In most of the wards less than fifty attended the polls, so that our fifty-five delegates to Springfield actually represent about one twenty-fifth of the Republican voters of Cook County. No instructions were given as to the choice of the Convention for Congressman at large, the only officer nominated, but the delegates go down, I suppose, to make the best possible bargain, Chicago fashion.

There is a quiet movement on foot, in the hands of some leading business men, lawyers, &c., in the city politics, to bring out a ticket which shall represent the element of our society which is opposed to the saloon rule, to the repeal of the Sunday laws, and generally to the systematic effort which is making to break down our religious institutions and observances. To make the issue distinct and emphatic, it is proposed to run some representative man for Mayor. Rev. Dr. EVARTS, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who has always been outspoken on the questions involved; Dr. N. S. DAVIS, (Methodist,) a distinguished and able advocate of the temperance reform, and one of our ablest and most popular physicians, and Col. C. G. HAMMOND, (Congregationalist,) late Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, and one of our best men, are most talked of for Mayor, and one of the three will undoubtedly head the ticket.

The temperance men are taking the lead in the movement, and have been holding meetings for the past two months, with a view of waking up public sentiment. But it will be a general uprising of the better classes against the rule of the saloons and German infidelity.

EPISCOPALIAN AND OTHER CONVENTIONS.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois has been held in this city during the present week. Episcopacy is not a very formidable institution in this State, although it makes a considerable noise in the world, there being only forty-five parishes represented. The principal business done was the taking of measures to crush out Mr. CHEENEY. A canon was adopted making it a cause for suspension for a minister to resort to the civil Courts in defense of his rights, while in the same breath the Convention resolved to go to law with the vestrymen and wardens of Christ's Church. It was also resolved to divide the State into three dioceses. This is a good deal like making three bites at a cherry, as, from the best accounts I have, there are only about ten thousand communicants in the entire State, fully a third of these being in Chicago.

The Grand Lodge of North American I. O. of O. F., meets in this city on Monday. Extensive arrangements have been made by the resident members of the Order for their reception and entertainment. They are to issue a daily journal of the proceedings from the Lakeside press, during the session. The Grand Lodge of the State will be here to welcome the national body.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T., of this State, has just closed its annual session at Pana. The attendance was quite large, and the Order is in a somewhat better condition financially and numerically, than last year. But the Order has seriously declined during the past four years—the membership having decreased, according to the official reports, from 38,000 to less than 15,000.

CITY MATTERS.

The Prosecuting Attorney of this City has commenced quite a number of suits against elevator and warehouse men for a violation of the new law regulating their business. This violation has been systematic and general for the purpose of bringing the question to an issue before the Courts. Should it be decided to be constitutional it will be quite a serious business for the violators, as the penalty is, we believe, $500 per day since the law went into effect—the 1st of July.

The Mayor and Inspectors of our new Bridewell have tendered the Superintendency of the institution to Mr. BROCKWAY, of Detroit, who is regarded the best man for the place in the country. His administration of the affairs of a similar institution in Detroit has been eminently successful every way. The management of our old Bridewell has been simply a disgrace to the city and to humanity, while it has involved the city in an annual expense of about fifty thousand dollars. And as the product of our twenty-three hundred saloons we can fill a city prison of almost any size with vagrants and criminals, it is important that there be a man at the head of it who can properly manage it.

The Government officers made an official visit to South Chicago, otherwise Calumet, a day or two ago. They found the works which are being constructed out of the appropriations of Congress progressing satisfactorily. The first fifty thousand dollars have been expended, and the harbor is rapidly becoming one of the best on Lake Michigan. A heavy business will be done here in a few years, in lumber, and it ought to be made the head-quarters of all the rough business of this point.

Business is active in nearly every department, and a satisfactory Fall trade is going forward. Money is easy, though currency is not quite as plenty as it was a month or two ago.

MILLERITE CAMP-MEETING.

Beautiful Situation on Lake Winnipisseogee—Description of the Camp—Interesting Facts Concerning the Sect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENLAND, N. H., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

Camp-meetings being the current sensation in this, the leisure season of New-England country life, I went, day before yesterday, to see the annual camp-meeting of the Church of the Second Advent, or "Millerites," as they are sometimes termed by unsympathetic unbelievers, which is being held at Alton Bay, beginning on the 8th of September, and to continue until Monday next. The trip thither, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, brought to my notice the usual incidents of railroad excursions; the wild rush and confusion of eager and impatient passengers, thrust, stuffed and jammed into overcrowded cars, all ages and sexes mingling in a general pell-mell—the old story, which a patient public endures from year to year without even a murmur, until some Revere disaster makes a momentary spasmodic clamor, only to die out and be forgotten with the same suddenness. After a long ride the train rolled into a capacious depot. Descending from the cars to the platform, we found ourselves on the very edge of Alton Bay, which forms the south-eastern extremity of Lake Winnipisseogee. In default of a more definite purpose I adopted BEECHER'S rule, and "followed the crowd." It led me several hundred yards along the shore of the bay, where another crowd formed at the edge of the water and became stationary. Fifteen minutes of waiting, stretching of necks, and tiptoeing, developed the cause of the gathering. It was noon; the forenoon services at the camp were over, and the fruits of the successful morning ministrations were to be reaped in the baptism of seven converts. After some hymns and a prayer, three ministers at the same time led each a convert down a sloping beach into the clear water of the bay, and administered the rite of immersion, one after another. There was much catching of breath on the part of the converts, for there was a cool north breeze. There was some rather tame and rather forced shouting by the preachers who were administering the rite. Again three more were led into the water, and after these the seventh, being a curly-headed little girl, who could scarcely have entered her teens.

The baptisms over, the crowd dispersed toward the camp, which lay perched up on the side of rather an abrupt hill. From the water's side only a ragged edge of it could be seen. Had it been in any of the Western Territories, I should have thought it a cluster of shanties belonging to a party of prospecting miners. Following a winding path, however, which led up a sharp acclivity, and threading our way through an intricate maze of little board structures, we were soon in the middle of the camp at the grand stand. Outside the cluster of shanties was a fringe of cloth tents; outside these, an apparently hopeless tangle of horses and vehicles. The camp is not spread over a large area, but it is densely packed, and the smoke of diminutive stoves, the squalls of omnipresent children, and the clatter of dishes give it an intensely practical appearance. These are no holiday campers; they have come to stay the full ten days.

As I have said, it was dinner hour; the auditorium was deserted, and the sunlight flickered through the foliage on empty benches. But the dispersed audience was not far off. Cornering with the preaching place was an irregular open space, somewhat triangular in shape, surrounded by rather a better class of board structures. This was the public square of the camp, lively and gay with loungers and promenaders, and reminded one irresistibly of some of those sunny and cheery little market-places in Alpine villages. This, too, was sunny and cheery; everybody who was not dining was here assembled, walking lounging, listening, the ever-changing groups, and the ever-varying colors of feminine apparel making it an exceedingly pretty little vanity fair. In one place an ambitious country quartet club was treating an admiring circle of listeners to choice bits of harmony from an "advent" music-book, the first tenor obligingly informing their hearers between the pieces that all this beautiful music could be had for the trifling sum of thirty-five cents. At another place a blind preacher of the faith made his appearance, and was immediately surrounded, embraced and kissed by his enthusiastic disciples, some of whom were of very tender years, and to whose endearments he made the pathetic answer that "he always liked to see little girls." Here, too, I learned from the free and unstinted conversation on all sides that by our tardy arrival we had missed the gem of the day's proceedings, a sermon from a lady preacher during the morning hours. Mrs. D. R. MANSFIELD, of Buchanan, Mich., was the heroine of this discourse, which elicited praise from all lips. One enthusiastic sister made the gushing comment: "Oh, I tell you it was a real feast; it was the most beautiful sermon we have had during the entire meeting."

Toward 2 o'clock a very hoarse bell announced the beginning of the afternoon services, and the crowd moved *en masse*, and very promptly, to the seats around the grand stand. The blind preacher made a fervent prayer, to which fervent responses came from the audience; after which the presiding elder, with much business directness, announced that he wanted to raise the sum of $400, and hats were duly passed around. While this proceeded I had a good chance to study the faces of the crowd. It was a good, solid country audience, well-dressed, orderly, thoughtful, and evidently very earnest. The prevailing style of dress was that of plain farming people, there being no striking or noticeable efflorescence of puffy City fashions. Still here and there in the sea of heads, and among the row of preachers on the grand stand, and especially among the brethren appointed to circulate the hats, were striking, characteristic faces, belonging unmistakably to the genus visionary.

The collection being over—the success or failure of which was not announced—one of the leaders of the sect—a long-bearded, solemn-faced, deliberate-worded pulpit Paixhan, took a text and began a formidable two hours' sermon on doctrine. As it elicited no special interest or sensation, I strolled back to the plaza, where a considerable number of loungers and promenaders had again gathered. On one side of the plaza was an open booth, placarded with the portentous sign, in black, staring capitals, "The *World's Crisis* Office." Thither I bent my steps, and learned that it was not an office where front seats might be secured to witness the grand terrestrial collapse, but where the faithful or inquiring might subscribe for the Church newspaper, and where pamphlets, tracts and books were sold. By means of such "Advent" literature as I found here, and through the courteous replies of one of the editorial staff, I picked up such information as I could about the sect.

As to actual numbers, my informant could not venture a guess. They were scattered all over New-England, in several parts of which they hold annual camp meetings. The organization also extends out to Michigan, and other points in the North-west. Current preaching is advertised in some 150 different places in New-England. Massachusetts has the most members. Boston, Lynn, Lowell and Lawrence seem to be centres of the faith; but on the ground are large tents marked Portland, Kennebunk, Concord, White Mountain, Great Falls, and many other points. The *Crisis* is only one of eight or ten journals devoted to the spread of their doctrines. It is a good-sized weekly, which alone circulates nearly 10,000 copies. The association which controls it has during the past year received and expended about $21,000 in this and other religious printed matter. In this paper I find the peculiar tenets of the Church thus summarized:

> "The *Crisis* is devoted to the exposition of all Bible truth, especially the doctrine of the immediate, personal coming and reign of Christ on the earth; holiness of heart; the unconscious state of the dead; their literal resurrection, and final destruction of the wicked."

This number of the paper indulges in much explanation of the prophecies, in some denunciation of DARWIN, and in a very decided reaffirmation of the Mosaic account of the creation. Occasionally it strikes out in a good bit of practical theology, like the following:

> "We do not find anything in the Bible that leads us to believe that God causes a man to get drunk, fall out of his wagon, and break his neck; or to commit suicide; or to abuse his stomach and bring on dyspepsia, thus causing premature death. He has established certain laws of health; and if we violate them, we must suffer the consequences. When a mother dressed her child with bare neck and limbs, causing it to take cold and die, it is the mother's doings that killed the child, and not the Lord's."

The repeated failures of MILLER and his followers, in having the earth destroyed on a stated day and hour, has, I infer, made the faithful much more cautious in their predictions of late years. There is still a faction in the fold of those who are called "Time-ists," some of whom scorn the daily affairs of life, and literally or metaphorically busy themselves only with the preparation of their ascension robes. I must not forget to mention in this connection that, in what appeared to be a large reception tent near the depot, I saw suspended a most curious, cabalistic looking chart, having painted on it in strongly contrasted colors, winged lions and horned lions, rams and goats, stars and crosses, and a seven headed dragon in bright red, all interspersed with the words, Babylon, Grecia, Medo-Persia and other names of ancient history, together with many numbers, scripture quotations and chronological fragments—the whole having evidently been the pet work of some zealous "time-ist." From all I could learn, however, the great majority of the "Adventists" content themselves with the general assertion that the time for the second appearance of Christ is at hand, without attempting to specify its exact date. In anticipation of this great event they are laboring, preaching and organizing after their fashion, and having, so far as they could, hitched the railroad and printing-press to their creed, they seem to be at least making themselves a permanent and considerable place among the sects of our day, in this part of the Union.

J. G. N.

THE COTTON CROP.

Immense Damage Sustained in Georgia by the Rains—A Few Facts for Consideration—The Recent Freshets Destroying Bridges and Roads—Dull Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, Sept. 18, 1871.

I have just returned from a visit to several of the counties of Middle Georgia. I went with a view to ascertain for myself the true condition of the crops, and see whether or not the damage done by the recent rains was as great as was represented. For once report has not exaggerated fact. The misery has been immense, and is now beyond remedy. Most of the cotton that was open when the rains commenced, was washed out of the bolls, and beaten into the earth by the continuous rains, and that small portion of it which has been picked up, is so stained and full of trash and dirt, that it must rate as of very inferior quality. Large quantities of cotton have suffered in this way. Up to Saturday last, since the deluge of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th, the down-pour has been almost incessant, so that it has been impossible to save much of the washed cotton, and that which remained in the bolls, instead of opening has begun to rot and sprout in the bolls. From every portion of the State, I receive information of similar disaster, and I am satisfied from what I have seen myself that my informants state the truth. If this be so, I am of opinion that the cotton crop of Georgia will not be half what it was last year. Late and cold Spring for planting, protracted rains preventing proper cultivation, rust and the caterpillars had already reduced the yield far below an average crop; but the cataclysm of last week crowned the work of destruction. Even the speculators in "futures," whose faith in a crop not "far below the figures of '70-'71" was so emphatically and repeatedly announced on all occasions, has given way before the deluge. The most sanguine of these men now believe that 3,500,000 bales are all that we can expect. They look very gloomy, are restless and uneasy, and consult the probabilities of the signal-office with painful anxiety, hoping to find that fair weather may be predicted. To give an idea of the extent of the damage from the storm, the manager of the large cotton plantations of Messrs. JORDAN & LOCKETT, in South-western Georgia, telegraphed those gentlemen that the rain of Tuesday and Wednesday had, at the most moderate calculation, destroyed three hundred bales. Another large planter told me that, on land which last year produced a bale to the acre, he will not gather a bale this year on six acres. Another intelligent planter in Monroe County told me on Friday that his cotton was beginning to sprout in the bolls, and that he regarded the crop in some of his fields as almost a total failure. It is raining again as I write, and all the indications of the sky and atmosphere are against clear weather. If we could have just such weather as we could desire from now until November we might yet count on half an average crop, but if this rainy weather continues it is impossible to predict the extent of the loss, unless it be set down as total failure. I am not a croaker, I have not speculated in one bale, nor do I intend to do so. I have no sympathy with either the bulls or the bears. I state what I believe, and I am confident that I state the truth. If other States are as badly off as Georgia, and if they are similarly situated as to area planted, and injury from late Spring and unpropitious season, I do not see how we can reasonably expect the total crop to exceed two and a half million of bales.

The new crop is coming in very slowly as compared with former years. This is attributable in part to the small amount that has been gathered, and also to the serious injury to the roads and bridges by the recent freshets. On one of the principal roads leading to this place all the bridges have been washed away, so that it is entirely impassable, and on another the damage has been very serious. One of the railroads leading here has been closed to all travel for ten days, and several days must elapse before it can be opened again to traffic.

All this tends to depress business and make the Fall trade open unpromisingly. Ordinarily at this time trade is active, money more abundant, and prospects bright; but now things are as dull as in Midsummer, money is almost unattainable, and the outlook as dark as a wolf's mouth. Two per cent. a month on deposit of first-rate collaterals is the price of money to the best men. What business that is not speculative can stand these rates and thrive?

The planters will pay off their indebtedness of last year as soon as they can gather cotton enough and raise the amount, and when this is done, money will be somewhat easier, but at this moment, the banks which have been "toting" the overdue indebtedness, are literally *à sec*, and ordinary accommodation is not to be had, because there is no money.

This city looks forward to a very lively time at the State Fair, which opens on the 23d of October, and continues for five days. During the entire month of October this will attract a crowd here, and there is every indication that it will be one of unusual interest. The new Fair Grounds and buildings which the city authorities of Macon have prepared at the Central Park, close to the city, are the finest I have seen at the South, both in their extent and comforts, and as to the taste of the design and skill in their execution. They are really beautiful, are within five minutes' walk from the business part of the city, and are amply provided with every convenience for visitors and exhibitors. Already notice has been received of a large number of entries, and several race-horses have already arrived and are in training to compete for the prizes which have been offered by enterprising lovers of the turf.

There is a perfect calm in politics. Even the new departure seems to have lost its charm. The alleged embezzlement of the funds of the State Railroad, by the former officers of that public work, is creating some excitement. The developments are becoming startling, and those who profess to be posted predict a speedy arrest of many prominent officers who have hitherto escaped. The most prominent of these is Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT, the late Superintendent. Mr. A. L. HARRIS, the ex-Master of Transportation, has just been arrested, and it is said that some of the small fry who have been detected have owned up and offered to tell the whole story if they are allowed to escape. Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS is in Atlanta, engaged to assist the State in the prosecution, and I see by the papers today that Mr. B. H. HILL has also been retained for the Commonwealth. Apart from politics or parties, there can be no doubt whatever that large sums of public money have been embezzled and misapplied, but by whom is still a matter to be discovered. Rumor is busy as usual. Several persons are suspected, but nothing has yet appeared to fix the guilt of any but two or three petty thieves.

There is a movement among the negroes of Middle Georgia with a view to emigration to Liberia. There was a large meeting in Milledgeville on last Saturday, to discuss the matter, but I failed to see any negro who was very anxious to make the trip. One of them who was told that he would receive a free passage and a gift of six months' rations, said he would be glad to have the free rations, but would like to be allowed to eat them "to hum." As long as the negroes can get plenty of flour, and bacon at 7½ cents per pound, and can get good wages, they will not migrate anywhere. They like adventure and a prospect of "nothing to do," but they love home, and will be very slow to leave it unless hard times drives them to do so.

QUONDAM.

YELLOW FEVER.

Its Appearance at Cedar Keys—Large Proportion of Deaths.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of Sunday last gives the following statement, the result of careful inquiry, respecting the appearance of the fever in Florida:

> "The population of Cedar Keys is about 200, of which number two-thirds are negroes. The place is, topographically, quite small—only a few hundred yards in circuit. Between it and the main-land there are extensive marshes, intersected by lagoons. The prevalent winds for the last four or five weeks have been from the north-east, passing over these marshes and scattering the abundant malaria generated in them over the town, and during this period malarial fevers have been quite numerous among all classes of the population. Toward the end of last week the fever seemed to have changed its type, or to have grown far more malignant, and on Saturday and Sunday there were five or six deaths. Among them we have heard the following mentioned by name: Col. MCCORMICK, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. RICHARDSON. The malignant character of the fever, and the large number of deaths, caused such a panic that almost the entire white population of the place has left in dismay. Since the above was written we have been handed the following dispatch, received by the Health Officer yesterday morning:
>
> GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15, 1871.
>
> *To Dr. Jerome Cochran, Health Officer, Mobile:*
>
> The disease prevalent at the Keys has, in my opinion, all the characteristics of yellow fever, and I so pronounce it. T. W. MCCAA, M. D.
>
> We learn that Dr. MCCAA is a physician of high standing, who visited Cedar Keys to see Col. MCCORMICK during the illness which terminated in his death, and in this way became acquainted with the fever there."

THE FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Thursday morning says: "We learn through a private dispatch received Wednesday by a prominent business man of this city, that the yellow fever has again visited New-Orleans, and that its virulence is equal to that of any of its preceding visitations. Hundreds, according to our informant, have been stricken down, and but a small proportion of the number attacked have recovered."

A Card From Dr. Bushnell.

In the list of persons paid for services before the Legislature of Connecticut in 1870, published by the Hartford *Post*, appeared the name of HORACE BUSHNELL, as the recipient of $25 20. This fact explains the following note, addressed by Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL to the *Post*:

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Sept. 19, 1871.

DEAR *Post*: I do not quite like to be posted, as yesterday, in your paper in the rather sorry figure of having done twenty-five dollars and twenty cents worth of lobby service for the City of Hartford! It may be that there is some other person in the State of my name who has claimed this honor. If not, then some one has been thieving under it. Let the Treasurer of the city tell us who gave in this bill. Has it been audited? Under what vouchers paid? Has it been paid at all? I wholly object to being advertised in this lobbying business. It is not to my taste. And I further object to the twenty cents put in to make the bill more probable. More seriously, this petty thieving begun, this Court-house plastering fraud inverted, is no good sign, and should not be to the taste of anybody.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

SOMEBODY'S GRIST-MILL.

The Permit Peculiarities of Tenements—Mr. Murray's Bills for Disbursements and Papers—Section 8 of Chapter 625 of the Laws of 1871—Macgregor's Action Only "Ministerial," Like Oakey Hall's.

The constant complaints which have been made against Mr. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, have faithfully verified the proverb that where there is much smoke there is certainly some fire. Though it may be difficult to trace the money black-mailed from the builders of tenement-houses directly to the hands of the Superintendent, yet such facts have been ascertained as will leave a moral conviction on the minds of every one that he systematically trades on the power assigned to him by the Building law of 1871. He is a canny Scotchman, a cool, keen, resolute man, quick of eye, ready of hand, not averse to a rough-and-tumble fight if necessary, and has so impressed the persons through whom the money is made with a sense of his reliability that nothing can be extracted from them unless they were summoned to witness under oath before some legally-constituted tribunal. The power of the Superintendent lies in the peculiar construction of the Building law. Section 8 of chapter 625 of the laws of 1871 seems to have been framed for the special purpose to which it is being put—that of extorting money. It provides that tenement-houses shall be built in a certain specific fashion, with walls of a certain thickness, with roofing of a certain fashioning, and with various fire-proof, fire-escape and fire-alarm contrivances. A close and scrupulous adherence to this law would make a tenement-house considerably more expensive than a palatial mansion on Fifth-avenue. Mr. ABRAHAM FELTER, the well-known builder, and the President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, relates the experience of a Mrs. D'OSCHER in this particular. She had two fine lots in the vicinity of West Fourth-street, and contemplated building two tenement-houses on them. Being desirous of obeying the law, she instructed a Mr. NAGLE to draw up specifications in exact accordance with the famous section 8. He did so, and the plans were presented at the Superintendent's office, on Fourth-avenue. He warmly approved of them, and pronounced them the best he had ever seen. But when the expense came to be considered it was found that these houses would cost three times as much as ordinary dwelling-houses, and as the lady was unwilling to receive an interest of one and a half per cent. on her outlay, she preferred to put up two handsome brown-stone fronts.

The persons who do build tenement-houses are not always the bloated aristocrats which the world believes. They are often mechanics, who have saved money, or small tradesmen, who have pinched and pinched, eating bread when they were earning cake, to raise a sum sufficient to buy the lot next door to them, and then rear a five-story tenement-house on it. They, in nine cases out of ten, occupy one of the stores in the basement, and are kindly-considerate landlords. But they are seldom men of education, and their natural shrewdness fails them when attacked in the name of the law. The builders, being afraid of the active enmity of the Department counsel, yield submission to all demands made upon them. The process commences as soon as the plans are deposited in the Superintendent's office. The builder is informed that they are in violation of section 8 of chapter 625 of the laws of 1871. He asks what he had better do about it, and is told that he had better obtain legal advice. The builder, who knows exactly what this means, goes to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, of No. 46 Pine-street, and states his business. "I shall have to present a petition to the Supreme Court and prepare papers and make disbursements in the County Clerk's Office for filing and copying," says the lawyer. "How much?" says the builder, with a sour look. Now, the peculiarity of this thing is that though the services rendered are identical in each case, the charge seems to vary considerably. Sometimes it is $150, sometimes $250, sometimes $350. Whatever the sum is, it is paid by the builder, and the following receipt is handed over:

> Received from JOHN BOHNETT three hundred and fifty dollars in full for drawing papers and disbursements in regard to obtaining order allowing house to be erected upon No. 188 Monroe-street, in the City of New-York, as per plans. ROBERT MURRAY.

In a few days the builder receives this order, the body of which is in the hand-writing of a clerk, but the italicized portions are in the hand-writing of Mr. MURRAY, a fact which may or may not prove Mr. MACGREGOR'S complicity:

> DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
> NO. 2 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
>
> In the matter of the application of JOHN BOHNETT, for authority to erect upon No. 188 Monroe-street, in the City of New-York, a tenement-house. Petition having been made to the Supreme Court for an order authorizing the Superintendent of Buildings to issue a certificate, allowing said *house* to be erected, and said order having been duly granted, and a copy of said petition and order filed in the Department, this is to certify that the said *Bohnett* has permission to *erect* said *house* according to plans and specifications submitted to this Department.
>
> JAMES G. MACGREGOR,
> Superintendent of Buildings.

The paper on which this is written is red official paper, as it ought to be, for it purports to be an order emanating from the Department; and from the fact that the blank spaces have been filled in by Mr. MURRAY, the deduction must be drawn that it has been prepared in his office. Mr. MACGREGOR will perhaps explain why an order issued from his Department, apparently, and bearing his genuine signature, should be issued from a lawyer's office in Pine-street. As his signature is genuine and the permit is always respected by his subordinate, it must be done with his knowledge. It is certainly a gross breach of official etiquette, if it is nothing else.

The fee of $350 for drawing papers and disbursements is an excellent joke. The lawyer prepares a petition to the Superintendent of Buildings of about a hundred words, generally much less, stating that JOHN BOHNETT wishes to build a tenement-house of five stories. Mr. MCAGREGOR indorses a refusal, stating that he is compelled to do so according to section 8 of chapter 625 of the laws of 1871. The lawyer then prepares another petition of the same length to the Supreme Court praying for an order according to section 8, chapter 625 of the laws of 1871. He presents as many of these as he has prepared to any Judge then sitting, simply stating that they are building permits, and they are at once signed. So much for the drawing of papers which $25 would amply pay for. The disbursements are still richer. He files the petition and order and has the copy certified in the County Clerk's office, for which he pays thirty-two cents. The account then will read thus:

For drawing papers	$25 00
For disbursements	32
Total	$25 32
Amount of actual charge	350 00
Deduct legitimate	25 32
Amount of overcharge	$324 68

A reporter of the TIMES went round among the new tenement-houses and found that all the proprietors, without exception, had made the painful acquaintance of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY. He saw Mr. JAMES COSTELLO, baker, No. 36 Hamilton-street, who paid $150 to Mr. MURRAY for the permit to build a tenement-house on No. 301 Hamilton-street. He paid it in person, and considers himself swindled. It was explained to him that he might build four stories high without a permit, but that five stories necessitated the drawing of papers and disbursements. He has since paid $75 for a fire alarm, which he considers another swindle.

JOSEPH KAHN, butcher, of Pike-street, paid $150 to Mr. MURRAY for the privilege of building a tenement-house at No. 126½ Madison street. Two years ago he paid $250 to build one at No. 42 Pike-street; but this was when the Building law was not in existence and something might be done to punish the blackmailers in this instance. This gentleman is a fine sturdy German who votes the Republican ticket in a region belonging to the Democracy generally, and specially to Mr. TWEED. He has therefore been marked down and has been made to bleed at every pore. For the privilege of constructing vaults under the sidewalk the Commissioner of Public Works mulcted him $414, which he thinks a swindle.

STEPHEN LOVEJOY, grocer and tea merchant, of No. 42 Rutgers-street, at the corner of Madison, had the pleasure of handing his check for $350 to Mr. MURRAY last April for the privilege of building an additional story. His walls are sixteen inches thick and his place is most solidly and even elegantly built. The law seems to have been complied with at very great expense.

Mr. JOHN BOHNETT, of No. 188 Monroe street, in the ham, pork and lard business, gave his check for $356 to Mr. MURRAY last January. He is of opinion that it is all a cheat, and when a man came last week from the Department with papers relative to a fire-alarm, or fire escape, he called him a thief and kicked him out of the shop. This shows that the pursuit of blackmail has its dangers as well as its agreeable features.

Mr. HODGKINS, shoe maker, of First-avenue at the corner of Eleventh-street, paid $150 to Mr. MURRAY through his builders, HULL & SHERIDAN. He was told by them that $25 was for the Supreme Court petition and the rest for the permit. He does not think it quite right, but the builders told him that it was inevitable so long as Mr. MACGREGOR was Superintendent.

Mr. PHILIP KRIGER, of First-avenue and Tenth-street, gave a check for $250 last April to Mr. WM. JOSE, his architect, to give to Mr. MURRAY, to permit him to build a provision place and tenement above, on the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue. He had also the pleasure of paying $95 for a fire-alarm, which he thinks is a swindle.

IMMEN & STEMME, liquor merchants, of Canal-street, at the corner of Mulberry, obtained a permit from Mr. MURRAY, through the intervention of a friend. They decline to say what they paid.

Mr. JACOB WILSON, corner of Oliver and South, liquor merchant, obtained his permit through a political friend. He paid nothing.

It is obvious that if the builders choose to make a fight against this business, they could close it instanter. But they have been afraid. Mr. MACGREGOR has loudly protested that he knows nothing of MURRAY, but they do not believe him. For if a builder chose to be independent of that gentleman, he was sure to be harassed incessantly. He would be stopped twice a week on frivolous pretexts and would be fined fifty dollars for this, and fifty dollars for that, until he became as submissive as a mouse, when all would go well again. The reporter saw many builders, and all were unanimous on these points.

More Ring Firms.

HEATH & SMITH.

The paid eulogists and defenders of Senator TWEED, the king of the vultures, have generally, when other matter failed them, fallen back upon his plans to beautify the City as an impregnable position. Most of these schemes have been laid before the public through the exertion of the TIMES; but there is one of which no mention has been made, and which, indeed, existed only in embryo. This was the adoption of an improved form of street lamp, to replace the old and unscientific monstrosities which at present make darkness visible in the streets of New-York. With this view he made the acquaintance of the firm of HEATH & SMITH, manufacturers of japanned ware in general and Miner's patent lamp in particular, in Connecticut. Shortly afterward the firm became a joint stock company, with the title of the Heath & Co. Portland Manufacturing Company. Mr. HEATH became a director and the New-York agent, and a Mr. T. P. AUSTIN was elected President. The New-York agency established itself in Murray-street, and immediately experienced the cheerful beams of Tammany patronage. Orders for water-pitchers, ice-holders, dusters, chamois leather, and all the small matters that come under the head of housekeeping sundries, dropped in daily until, on Dec. 31, HEATH & SMITH, according to the Controller's books, received the genteel sum of $15,138 40. The lamp enterprise, however, made no progress for some unascertained reason, here in New-York, but the undeniable merits of the article procured it a wide sale in the suburbs. When Judge HILTON became the executive officer of the Department of Public Parks, it was determined by HEATH & SMITH to bring the Miner lamp before him, recommended most powerfully by the Boss and other friends. He determined, however, to adopt for the parks another lamp, patented by BARTLETT, the inventor of the sewing-machine needle, although it was notoriously a mere altered copy of the Miner, and an action was then, and is now, pending against BARTLETT for infringement of patent-right. Judge HILTON persisted, in spite of the remonstrances of HEATH & CO., and the fortunate Mr. BARTLETT has furnished Washington-square, and is now fitting out the Boulevards and Madison-square with his lamp. Should Mr. BARTLETT be convicted of infringement, as can scarcely be doubted, the City will enjoy the luxury of paying for lamps which cannot be used.

E. MARRENER.

This gentleman is a house-furnisher and purveyor of tin-ware, tin kettles, stoves, &c., keeping his store at No. 239 Third-avenue. He is a great friend of TWEED'S, and a member of the Americus Club. The sum of $36,496, which he received on the 27th of June, is popularly supposed to represent many articles which he furnished to the Greenwich Club-house, and MARRENER is considered by his neighbors as a sort of jackal to KEYSER.

CHARLES H. JACOBUS.

Mr. CHARLES H. JACOBUS, who figures in the county accounts as having received the sum of $62,360 for work and materials during the years of 1869 and 1870, is a carpenter and builder, doing business at No. 506 Pearl-street. He is not a politician, but was for eleven years the foreman of Mr. LEWIS CARPENTER, who, until he died, in 1868, was well known in political circles. He had for a long time been engaged by the City and County officials as a jobbing carpenter, to do all the repairing and altering required in the different offices. A reporter was sent to ascertain from Mr. JACOBUS how far his bill was commensurate with honest work, and found him perfectly willing to afford all the information in his power. "I have," said he, "quit altogether with the City business, and when they sent over for me to fix a rolling blind in the Controller's office, I declined. The fact is, I earned honestly every cent I ever received from the City or the County, but I cannot bear to see my name mixed up in all these charges of corruption. I am willing to give all the information in my power, and I only regret that I kept no regular accounts, but only a sort of record of what I charged for each job, with the separate items."

REPORTER—Did you receive $62,360 from the county during 1869 and '70?

JACOBUS—I think that was about it, but the charges were all fair.

REPORTER—Yes, Sir, and how much did you get from the City, for I understand you did City work also.

JACOBUS—Very nearly as much, but not quite. You see I worked at almost all the armories, and in the various offices, and also in the Police and District Courts. I will, if you please, show you my record, and that will give you an idea of my work.

So saying, he produced a small quarto book, in which several bills were entered in pencil. Turning over the leaves of this work, the reporter noticed for the month of February, 1869, two items only—Feb. 5 and 24—for repairs to the Sixty-ninth and Eighth Regimental Armories, amounting to $3,849 95. On the 27th of that month, according to the Controller's accounts, he received $5,182, being an excess over his work of $1,333. Between Feb. 27 and May 6, the date of the next warrant, only one armory—that of the Second Regiment—was repaired, the entry in the journal being March 27. The sum there is $2,169 35, and the sum paid according to the warrant was $15,083 87. Mr. JACOBUS said decidedly that he did not consider these entries as correct, for that the in many instances had forgotten things in the bill, and had increased the amount afterward.

Mr. JACOBUS also stated that it frequently happened that he would have to do the same job over several times, and that after he had finished, GEO. S. MILLER would come and do the job over again. He thought this was one of the reasons why the bills were so large. During the time he worked for the Ring he employed from fifteen to thirty hands, and his bills for labor would sometimes be over a thousand dollars. He did not think he had received too much money. In spite of this declaration Mr. JACOBUS has not done badly since Mr. CARPENTER'S death, for he has built a fine tenement-house on Pearl-street, and a good commodious carpenter-shop in rear.

Gen. Robert Anderson.

An extract from a private letter received in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, and dated "Hotel Byron, Pres Villeneuve, Sept. 4, 1871, Lac de Geneve," is printed in the Elizabeth *Journal* as follows:

> "Coming up the lake the other day I met Gen. ANDERSON and his family. The General is on his last legs, or rather, he is not on his legs at all, since he has to be carried, and I, as an American, am ashamed to say, he is so poor that he cannot afford a servant to take care of him. His wife, who is perfectly devoted to him, is obliged to do everything. She has a family of four children, and they all live on his half pay. It strikes me that a man who stood by his Government as he did under peculiarly trying circumstances, deserves more from his Government than he gets. The idea that he should be so poor as to be forced to live (!) here, when the dearest wish of his heart is that he might, as he expressed it, 'close his eyes in his own land,' seems hard. He was peculiarly tried. With a Southern wife, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in the South, Southern affiliations, and probably his family of Southern sentiment, he had indeed a hard task to perform when he did his duty as he did; and then to think that his Government and the people should allow his last days to be those of poverty and absolute want!—Well, it verifies the saying, 'Republics are ungrateful.'"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Warmth and Ventilation.

HOW TO WARM OUR HOUSES. A Treatise on Ventilation, comprising Seven Lectures delivered before the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia. Illustrated by many plans of Heating and Lighting. By LEWIS W. LEEDS. 8vo, pp. 226. JOHN WILEY & SON.

The time of the year has arrived when, throughout the temperate zones, millions of fires are being lit for the comfort of the dwellers in houses. Whether by stoves, steam-heaters, hot water, or hot-air furnaces, by open fires, or by some other form of heat-producing apparatus, a majority of the readers of the TIMES are now taking measures to protect themselves against the growing cold of the season. It would seem an opportune time to give a plain account of the best practical methods for securing two great desiderata of the Fall and Winter months—warmth and fresh air combined.

1. The first of the heat-producers that we have mentioned—the cast-iron stove—is probably the one most generally employed in this country. As it is commonly employed, it does not furnish a healthy artificial heat, and the eloquence of many a writer has been expended in denouncing it. CHARLES DICKENS has particularly exercised himself in the condemnation of "that eternal, accursed, suffocating, red-hot demon of a stove, so commonly found in America." Yet, as we shall show, the stove may be so managed as to become one of the best means of warming. Bearing constantly in mind that comparatively warm air rises, while comparatively cold air falls, we may easily understand the way to make a stove do its duty properly. In a stove-heated room, that derives its only supply of air from the cracks or the partial opening of doors or windows, the cooler air goes at once to the floor, chilling the feet of the occupants as it passes toward the stove in the centre of the room; the incoming currents of air from the windows generally strike upon the sitter and chill him on one side, while the other side may be half roasted by the radiation from the "red-hot demon." The warm air, on the other hand, rises toward the ceiling, and remains as an impure stratum which occupies the upper half of the room for a length of time proportionate to the closeness with which the doors and windows are kept shut. As there is seldom any systematic provision made for changing the air in the room, it thus becomes laden with carbonic acid from the breath of its occupants; while the occurrence of a slight draught of cold air, falling directly upon limited portions of the body, proves a fertile source of rheumatism and of colds. For one can endure a general draught, blowing full in the face, when a local draught will be highly injurious. The ordinary arrangement of a stove-heated room is, in short, about the worst possible arrangement.

Now let us describe a more rational plan. Suppose a tin pipe of three or four inches diameter for an office or sitting-room of ordinary size to be let into the top of a window or through the side of the house, carried across the ceiling to a point nearly over the top of the stove, and freely admitting fresh air from without. Suppose an opening or register to be placed at the level of the floor for the escape of the impure air, and the rest of the room as tightly closed as may be required to prevent local draughts. Owing to its greater weight, the pure air from without will now flow in at the top of the room and fall upon the stove, which first of all warms it thoroughly, and whence it will flow to all parts of the room except the lowest. There will now be no cold air sucking in under the door and around the windows, and creating trying draughts; and the impure air, in spite of its efforts to rise, will be forced down to the level of the floor and out of the way of one's breathing. There it will warm the feet on its way to escape through the only exit provided for it. To insure a proper amount of moisture in the heated air—for warm air requires more moisture than cold, in order to make it healthful—an earthen pan should be placed on the top of the stove, and kept filled with water. The ordinary iron urn that crowns the stove does not contain water enough for this purpose.

The essential points in this method are the fresh-air pipe and the register for the escape of air near the floor. A stove thus arranged, especially for isolated rooms, says Mr. LEEDS, "is one of the most economical, as well as most comfortable and wholesome means of heating at our command."

2. The second method to be considered is that of apartments warmed by a current of hot air from a register. Two openings in the walls of the room are necessary in this case—one for the admission, the other for the exit of the air. In practice, the first opening is generally placed where it should be, near the floor, though there have been cases of builders who were stupid enough to admit the warm air at one side of the ceiling, and to let it flow out at the other, without its affecting materially, of course, the temperature of the mass of air in the room. The warm air being thus admitted below, where shall it be allowed to escape? If at any point higher than the level of the floor, a stratum of cold and impure air will be left below the current. This air we wish to displace. There must be no standing air in the room. The rule will be the same as in the case of a room heated by a stove—to make the orifice of exit at the level of the floor. The warm air then, as Dr. FRANKLIN described it, "rises by the mantel-pieces to the ceiling, and spreads all over the top of the room; whereas, being crowded down gradually by the stream of newly-warmed air that follows and rises above it, the whole room becomes in a short time equally warmed." Upon this principle he arranged his celebrated "Franklin" stove—a stove that has hardly been surpassed by any of its rivals during the century that has elapsed since he invented it. The genuine "Franklin" stove is, however, a difficult thing to be found in the market. Makers who have retained its name have too often forgotten its principle of construction.

3. A hot-water furnace is a very healthy means of procuring artificial warmth. It disturbs the conditions of the air less than other methods of heating, but it is a mistake to suppose that it does not "dry" the air. Whenever the temperature of air is raised in any way, its capacity for moisture is increased, and the hot-water furnace, like any other, requires the evaporation of water in order to keep the air in a condition fit for breathing. The only drawback to the general use of this method of heating is its expense, which is greater than that of any other here described.

4. The steam-furnace is especially adapted to cases where the heat has to be conveyed a considerable distance, as in large villas, hotels, hospitals, &c. Steam gives us the most rapid and convenient method known of transporting heat. Under an ordinary steam pressure it will travel seven miles a minute; and Mr. LEEDS believes that in course of time "we shall have steam pipes laid through our streets, as gas and water now are. The present system of separate fires is as crude, extravagant and unnecessary as it would be for every man to make his own gas or have his own well for water." When a steam furnace is used, two-thirds of the heating surface should be put below the floor, and fresh air brought to it there, whence it should be conducted to the rooms through large pipes. This warmed air should be let into the room, as in the cases previously described, at the floor, and discharged at the same level. The remaining third of the heating surface should be allowed to heat the halls and other little-occupied parts of the house by direct radiation. It is very important to have a fresh air box, not merely communicating with the external atmosphere, but communicating in such a way as to convey only the purest air to the furnace. Too much care cannot be taken to see that the air-box should not terminate anywhere near a drain, a sewer, a garbage heap, or standing water. A housekeeper should be quite as particular about the supply of Winter air as about that of Winter potatoes, and under no circumstances should the cold air box have a damper. This is merely a contrivance for keeping fresh air out of the house; and dampers, says Mr. LEEDS, have killed more persons than all the fire-arms ever made in this country. Dampers in air-boxes are good only for kindling-wood." For the same reason, fire-boards are a pest. The fire-place should never be closed, Winter or Summer; the draft of the chimney is one of the most effective means of ventilating, and consequently of preserving health.

5. The open fire, when it can be made large enough in our degenerate modern fire-places, is one of the very best means of heating a single room. One of the completest arrangements is to have a good steam-furnace, with a large fresh-air box, letting in an abundance of air moderately warmed, and overflowing the house, with some direct radiation in the halls; while in the family sitting-room there shall be a bright, cheerful, open fire—a fire that a cat would be willing to lie down before. There are fires that do not come up to even this humble standard of excellence. The impure air of cities is not found so much in the streets as in the badly-warmed and badly-ventilated houses of the poor, and in places of public assembly. Carbonic acid is the great source of vitiation in the atmosphere. In the City of Manchester sixty thousand tons of coal are burned daily, and the smoke of its factory chimneys stretches like a black cloud far into the country, while five hundred tons of carbonic acid are daily thrown from the lungs of its animal life. Yet the "Health of Towns Commission" sought in vain for evidence of any poisonous properties in the air of the streets. Dr. SMITH, of that Commission, exclaimed, "How insignificant are the works of art in contaminating that vast ocean of air that is constantly trooping over the surface of the earth." Pure air contains four parts of carbonic acid in ten thousand. The air of London, Paris, Madrid, Geneva, Washington and other great cities, contains from four to six per cent. only. The air of Manchester is somewhat more contaminated than this, for the poison of city air is not found in the streets. It is in the unventilated houses that life is destroyed. The wonderful cures that are wrought by placing invalids in stables are simply due, in the opinion of more than one medical expert, to the fact that over a stable a consumptive or other patient may generally breathe a purer air than in his own house. The hot, close, unventilated rooms which are so frequently occupied by both well and sick, contain a fouler atmosphere than that of the dirtiest streets. No street air is so impure as that of a close bedroom, as careful tests have shown. Scavengers and laborers in the sewers are healthier than factory girls shut up in their close working-rooms.

In street and railway cars, during the Winter, the air is excessively bad. In the ordinary tenement-house, the poverty of its crowded occupants prevents them from burning sufficient fuel. The doors and windows are constantly kept closed to exclude the cold, and the air is very impure. Hence the great mortality in those houses.

Prisons are execrably ventilated,—a fact which will invest the future of certain City officials of rank with new infelicities. In hospitals the state of things is somewhat better. In schools and boarding-houses the air is almost always bad. At the Maplewood Institute for young ladies, at Pittsfield, Mass., thirteen girls were sacrificed in a single Summer (that of 1864) to defective drainage and ventilation, and sixty-six of the pupils were sufferers by a foul-air epidemic. The condition of church buildings is better than this, mainly because they are occupied for so small a part of the time. In those of recent construction, however, scientific ventilation is more general. Mr. LEEDS advises us to beware of churches whose roofs show an unbroken sky-line. A chimney is almost as essential to a sanctuary as a clergyman. The chimney, and, in consequence, the ventilation, of the building is too often sacrificed to architectural effect. In theatres, lecture-rooms, and concert-saloons the ventilation is rarely good. The best aired buildings in the country are probably the old-fashioned farm-houses with their stacks of chimneys, each one carrying away a larger current of air than all the flues of a fashionable house together.

The proportions of carbonic acid in the air of different places are well shown in the following table. It should be remembered that pure air contains four parts, and the average street air of cities but six, of carbonic acid in 10,000 parts:

	Parts in 10,000.
Air of stable	7
Parterre of Paris Opera Comique	15
Ceiling of Paris Opera Comique	28
Chamber of Deputies, Paris	16
Asylum	17
Railroad-car	34
Workshop, Munich	19
Hospital in Madrid	30
Lecture-room	32
Beer-saloon	49
Bedroom, in the morning	48
Same room after two hours' ventilation	16
Ordinary school-room	56
Well-filled school-room	72

An article in a Boston magazine upon "The Slaughter of the Innocents," published several years ago, explained at length the fatal effect upon children of spending their days in such air as this, the worst that statistics mention.

One of the difficulties to be encountered in procuring ventilation is the unanswerable prejudice still existing in the minds of many against "night air." Night air is simply fresh external air from the dark, generally cooler than that of the day. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN wrote thus, a century ago, to DE INGENHAUS, Court Physician at Vienna: "You physicians have of late happily discovered, after a contrary opinion had prevailed for ages, that fresh and cool air does good to persons in the small-pox and other fevers. It is to be hoped that in another century or two we may all find out that it is not bad even for persons in health. I now look upon fresh air as a friend, and even sleep with an open window." Few intelligent physicians now have any objection to "night air;" yet so lately as the year of the Pittsfield epidemic just mentioned, the Philadelphia Board of Health, then in fear of the advent of cholera, could issue the following extraordinary advice to the public: "Keep your houses open from 10 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon. * * *During the remaining hours of the day, and through the night, keep the windows closed!*" These recommendations to avoid night air, as Mr. LEEDS justly remarks, are simply recommendations to smother ourselves to death; for the carbonic acid from our lungs cannot be removed from our chambers without being replaced by night air; and there is no other fresh air at night except "night air."

It remains to say a few words in respect to Summer ventilation. During warm weather we can have little recourse to the currents produced by columns of artificially heated air. We must depend upon the natural movements of the atmosphere, and rely upon the circumstance that the temperature out of doors is seldom the same as that within. This fact enables us, on all but a few days of stagnant atmosphere, to cause the air to move by a proper management of the windows. Flues are then of little account. To ventilate a room in the morning, the air outside being a little warmer than that within, the window should be opened both from the bottom and the top. The cool air will then pass out below; the warm air will follow in at the top of the window. If the same room needs ventilating in the evening, the current should be reversed. The outside air is then the cooler, and it would pass in at the bottom of the window, while the impure air passes out above. All windows should be made to lower from the top, and by keeping them open both above and below, an agreeable circulation of air may be maintained in the warmest weather.

We may notice one means of comfort of which Mr. LEEDS has omitted to speak. It is sometimes desirable to preserve in a room the cooler temperature of the early morning hours. When this is done in midsummer, it gives much relief from the heat of the afternoon. If the rooms are large, and are not to be used during more than a few hours of the day and by a few persons, the following method may be safely employed: If the rooms in question cannot be left open to the air throughout the night, then open them as early as possible in the morning, and let them become filled with fresh and pure morning air. Close them then as tightly as possible, while they are thus filled, like reservoirs, with cool and fresh air, which should not be used before the middle of the day. Thus, as the heat of the rest of the house increases, these apartments may be occupied, by not more than one or two persons in each room, until the evening brings round again its refreshing coolness, and then the air in these rooms should be changed for a fresh supply. In large houses this method will be found a feasible means, and indeed the only means, of keeping cool during the hottest days.

A great desideratum in warming remains to be accomplished. In the ventilation of the future we shall be provided, during the Winter, with fresh cool air to breathe, and be warmed at the same time by some independent means, as by direct radiation from open fires and steam-pipes. If Mr. LEEDS would show us how this object can be attained, or how we can, as an annoyance, be spared the necessity of breathing air that has been in a sense devitalized by the action of intense heat, we shall welcome a future volume from his pen. The present one is sadly lacking in methodic arrangement, being composed of lectures and miscellaneous articles, in which there is much needless going over of the same ground. But it serves a useful purpose by informing us, at a timely season, of the most approved means of procuring tolerably fresh air and warmth.

THE LIFE OF JOHN P. KENNEDY. By HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

JOHN P. KENNEDY was a man who achieved no brilliant triumphs, either in literature or public life, but he won for himself a very respectable position in both. His biography is interesting and instructive, not because he attracted the world's attention by any remarkable achievements requiring genius of the highest order, but because he was a man who gave his attention liberally to study and cultivation, and at the same time took a noted share in the conduct of public affairs. He sought the best culture within his reach, and loved literature. Accordingly we find him occupying no mean position as an author. He believed that the service of his country demanded some portion of his time, and he freely gave it to find his reward in high stations in the National Government and the honor that belongs thereto. It is fitting that the biography of such a man should be written for the encouragement and instruction of our youth, who are too apt to grow up without lofty aims or noble efforts. No one was better qualified to write the life of Mr. KENNEDY than his friend HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. Within the limits of a volume of moderate compass, he has included all that need be told of the career of an eminent American. The way in which he has told the story, it is unnecessary to state, is clear and straightforward, and therefore best calculated to convey the instruction which it contains.

SCHOOL-HOUSES. By JAMES JOHONNOT. Architectural Designs by S. E. HEWES. New-York: J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

This is an elegant and extremely valuable work on the proper construction of school buildings. It contains finely-drawn designs, ranging from the plainest and cheapest styles to the most ornate and expensive, accompanied by clear and intelligent comments and explanations. The important subjects of heating and ventilation, as well as other scarcely less important ones of comfort and convenience, are fully attended to. A copy of the book ought to be in the hands of every body of men having charge of the construction of a new school-house or the renovation of an old one.

BEHIND THE BARS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

Many papers have been written and read, and many speeches made, on the important subject of the proper treatment of the insane, but never before, so far as we remember, has one of the unfortunates who have suffered from the mistakes and wrongs of the present system given his own experience of the asylums, and his views with regard to the treatment of their inmates. The author of this book, however, appears to have passed some portion of his life "behind the bars," and now comes forth to bear his own testimony on what he saw and experienced there. The feelings of the patients in the public asylums, and the extent to which they appreciate the restraints under which they are placed, are vividly portrayed, as well as the injudicious, foolish, and often cruel conduct of those who have them in charge. The book will throw a good deal of light on the relations which generally exist between the insane and their keepers, and afford many suggestions as to the relations which ought to exist between them. One point brought out with especial power is the injudiciousness, not to say barbarity, of keeping patients confined long after the necessity for it has ceased, and of keeping them too much isolated. The experience described in some parts of the book would be likely to make a sane person mad, and is certainly not calculated to minister with good effect to a mind diseased. The powers of observation and discrimination, and the memory of the author, seem to be rather remarkable. There is something too much of general reflection, and a disposition to be a trifle rhapsodical in his book, which mar its effect to some degree, but at the same time it gives a more striking picture of a phase of life which requires the most considerate attention than has hitherto appeared.

EIRENE; OR, A WOMAN'S RIGHT. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

The first part of *Eirene* was published in *Putnam's Magazine*, and awakened considerable interest. Those who read the opening chapters then will be glad that the whole story has now made its appearance. It is a thoroughly American novel, the scene being laid mainly in New-England and New-York. It is the story of a poor, deserving country girl, who left home to work in a factory, where her employer's son fell in love with her, or, at least imagined so, and when he had won her affections, was wheedled into a declaration of love to a wealthy beauty whom his ambitious mother desired him to marry. Eirene having accidentally overheard this declaration, gave him up in spite of his own protestations, and went to New-York to earn her livelihood. As may be imagined, she met with many difficulties and discouragements, but after a hard experience, including some time as a nurse in the army, came out of all triumphant, and married a wealthy New-Yorker who had seen and appreciated her value. Thus she was made happy, and was enabled to place her father's family in comfortable circumstances. The story is simple but interesting, and the sketches of life and character, especially those belonging to the New-England rural districts and factory village, truthful and lifelike. The story can be commended for its pure tone and excellent lesson.

THE COUSIN FROM INDIA. A Book for Girls. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This little volume forms the second in the series of "books for girls," to be prepared for publication under the direction of Mrs. CRAIK, (Miss MULOCK,) so familiarly known as the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. The first, *Little Sunshine's Holiday*, from her own pen, and the present story by her kinswoman, the author of *Mildred*, and other popular tales, open the series with high promises of good things for the entertainment of the girls. *The Cousin from India* is a very interesting story of a preternaturally clever and wicked little minx, who made her appearance in the quiet family of her good aunt to make mischief and trouble, and in the long run to get converted from her wicked ways by the suffering and death of one of her little play-fellows, and to be put in the way of becoming a good and thoughtful, as well as brilliant girl after all. The story is exceedingly well contrived, the character of the mischievous Effie being drawn with unusual skill.

GIDEON'S ROCK. By KATHERINE SAUNDERS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Gideon's Rock is a story of much interest, told in a straightforward and forcible style. The characters are humble enough, but life among such presents scenes as varied and interesting as any that can be found on a higher social level. The principal characters are two brothers, Andrew and Gideon Weir, and Alice Flemming. The brothers are fishermen and smugglers on the Kentish coast, as is also the father of Alice. The scenes portrayed are confined to the life and experiences of these rude folk, and the incidents spring out of the love of both brothers for the same girl. On these materials the author has worked with a good deal of skill, and produced a tale of more than ordinary power and interest. Its popularity in England has been very great.

WOMEN OF THE COMMUNE

The Trial of the Petroleuses—Convictions and Sentences.

Versailles Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

We had a full Court on Monday, Sept. 4, to witness the trial of the first batch of *pétroleuses*, five in number. The President was Col. BOISDENEMETZ, who had transferred his sittings from the Palace of Justice, and the prosecutor, Capt. JOUENNE, whose eloquence has been so fatal to the Communalist prisoners of the Fourth Court during the last three weeks. It had been reported that there were some young and attractive women in the first batch, but the statement proved only half true. The women were young enough, the oldest being no more than thirty-two, and the youngest twenty-four; but their appearance was repulsive in the extreme, being that of the lowest, most depraved class of women in the worst quarter of large towns. Their clothes were sordid, their hair undressed, their features coarse, bestial and sullen. It was difficult to get up much interest in creatures so devoid of all that graces their sex, and I was not surprised to see the Court gradually thin as the day wore on. Let me here, however, make a remark which is founded on personal observation. No matter how hideous may be the crimes of which a man is accused, and let the man himself be the most abject and despicable being of his species, there is always some woman who believes in him, grieves for him, and would be ready to sacrifice herself on his behalf, if by so doing she could secure his safety. At every trial where a man is being judged one may, by searching, discover a woman whose face is fixed yearningly on the dock, and who, when sentence is pronounced, elbow forward alone to take take the criminal's head between her hands and sob some words of comfort into his ear. But this is not the case where women are concerned. When a woman falls she seems to fall absolutely unfriended. Her crimes have not often been her own. The retribution is all hers, and there is nobody who cares either to share it or alleviate it. During the two days' trial of the *pétroleuses*, I heard not a single word of sympathy pronounced in favor of any of them—not one. I went out on purpose during the adjournment for luncheon on the first day and mixed with the crowd of working men who generally hang about the public entrance to the Court, hoping that I might pick up a stray waif or two of information respecting some of the women. As I expected, there were several men who knew them, had lived in the same street as they, and there was one who seemed very precise on the subject of the youngest prisoner, who, said he, had acted as ambulance woman and succored the wounded at the barricades. But there was no sympathy on their part—rather the contrary; and this though they were almost lachrymose in alluding to a former acquaintance of theirs who had got into trouble "for usurping functions." To make all this more pitiable, it appears that the women are as much forsaken in their captivity as they are in Court. Every male prisoner at the Orangerie has visitors who bring him money or food delicacies; but scarcely one woman in ten receives visits. Nay, there is a thing that would seem incredible but for the curious contradictions in woman's nature—some of these abandoned creatures had managed to save a few francs out of their nameless misery and to conceal them in the lining of their clothes while they were being searched; but instead of spending money on their own wants, as men never fail to do, their one thought was how to get it conveyed to their paramours.

PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE.

The names and trades of the five *pétroleuses* were RETIF, paper-maker; SUETENS, washer-woman; MARCHAIS, charwoman; PAPAVOINE, seamstress; and BOCQUIN, (who is married,) milliner. The charge against them was that of having set fire to the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and to the mansions of Counts DE CHABROL, DE BAGNEUX, and DE BETHUNE in the Rue de Lille. The evidence was of a rather sensational character, for a Mme. THOME, wife to the concierge of Count DE CHABROL, described how her master's house was invaded, ransacked, and finally set fire to, her husband the while being apprehended in the cellar, where he had hid himself, and summarily shot by the insurgents at a barricade. Mme. THOME, however, could not identify any of the five prisoners as having taken part in the sacking of the houses or the executions. All she knew was that the pillage was chiefly conducted by women, and that the women showed even a greater pertinacity than the men in resisting the Versailles troops. There was abundant evidence to the same vague effect as this from other persons; but few witnesses could positively swear to the identity of the women arraigned. It should be mentioned that in opening the case Col. BOISDENEMETZ had announced his intention of examining the prisoners separately; that is, only one remaining in Court at a time, the reason being that all the five had accusations to bring against one another. This arrangement, however, was only carried out as regards the girl RETIF, and proved quite unnecessary, for the prisoners, instead of accusing, sought, with a generosity rather rare in criminal Courts, to disculpate one another. As to their own personal defense, it was in every case the same: they had followed their paramours to the barricades, but, once there, had done nothing save help the wounded. They appealed to such witnesses as recognized them, to say whether it was not a fact that their sole occupation had been to forage for lint, and the witnesses acknowledged that certainly three out of the five women had been seen acting as ambulancères; but they also contended that the women carried rifles, and exhorted the insurgents repeatedly not to fall back. Two concierges of the Rue de Lille, named STEHLIN and AUDET, gave a lamentable account of the depredations committed by the battalions of Eudes and Mègy, and by that ruffianly corps, "Les Enfans Perdus," who were the scum of all foreign nations, and enjoyed, even among the reddest Communalists, a reputation for ferocity and thievishness. These, as well as the other witnesses, placed it beyond all possible doubt that the Palace of the Legion of Honor and the Rue de Lille had been deliberately fired with petroleum, not accidentally ignited by shells.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's trial opened with a declaration from Col. BOISDENEMETZ that two barristers of the Versailles Bar, whom he had deputed *ex-officio* to act as counsel for the prisoners MARCHAIS and BOCQUIN, had not thought fit to appear, and that he would consequently lodge a complaint against them with their bâtonnier for contempt of Court. By and by the complaint against one of the two, Maître ANGE, was withdrawn on the information being received that no notice had been sent him; but the other, Maître MARCHAND, will probably be censured, and perhaps suspended, though it is doubtful whether his intended client missed much by his absence, her defense having been most ably conducted by a young artillery Lieutenant, whom the President had deputed to speak for her, almost extempore. Col. BOISDENEMETZ is an officer of much sterner stuff than Col. MERLIN. He conducts the trial at a steeple-chase pace, and is always recommending the counsel to be brief. He was not unkind to the prisoners, but once told them, with more frankness than there was need for, that he did not believe their statements, and that they would do better to tell the truth. Up to the moment when the Prosecutor spoke, the women bore up pretty well, only whimpering a little now and then, and shedding a few tears when witnesses persisted in affirming very steadfastly facts which they themselves denied. But when Capt. JOUENNE, in the course of a very impressive speech, said that after all he felt a great pity for these women who had been debased by want, and who had been mere tools in the hands of men far more guilty than themselves, three of them sank down and sobbed in a way that was heart-breaking to hear. And yet one would rather have had the women cry in this way than be callous. Women are only women when they display the virtues and sensibility of their sex.

THE SENTENCES.

The sentence was pronounced toward 5 on Tuesday afternoon in a very off-hand and soldier-like way. Three of the prisoners, RETIF, SUETENS and MARCHAIS, were condemned to death; PAPAVOINE to transportation for life; BOCQUIN to ten years' solitary confinement. It is doubtful whether the sentences of death will be carried out, public opinion in France being generally averse to the execution of women. But the sentence suggests the reflection that the five Communalists, FERRE, URBAIN, BILLIORAY, CHAMPY, FERAT, and VERDURE, who have appealed against the judgment of Col. MERLIN'S Court in their case, and who may possibly get a new trial in the Fourth Court, will find Col. BOISDENEMETZ a much less pleasant Judge than the other. It must be remembered that a French Court of Appeal cuts both ways; it may mitigate a sentence, but it may also increase it, and the gallant President of the Fourth Court is not a very likely man for mitigation.

UNITED ITALY.

The Troubles of the Ministry—Movements of the King—Affairs in Rome—A Compliment Appreciated—Expositions of Native Products—The Cathedral of Florence—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1871.

Politics are at the Baths, continues to be said as an excuse for the poverty of political intelligence. The Ministers of the Crown are running up and down the Peninsula in pursuit of one or another object; but quite as much intent upon compassing some private purpose as the attainment of political ends. The crisis a little while ago threatened in this body, seems no longer to impend, or is at least less talked about. The foreign Ministers resident at the Italian Court, are enjoying still their Summer vacation, most anxious about a matter of such great importance as to how their archives and themselves are to be housed another year.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING.

The King is taking his ease at some town in his favorite North, and the hereditary Prince is making a visit to his brother, the King of Spain. It does not seem probable that Rome, any more than Florence, will be to VICTOR EMMANUEL a place in which he will find it pleasant to pass a great part of the year. Turin will continue to be the home of the King's affections. The newspapers complain that Rome is left for the time quite without the authority of the actual presence of the King and his counselors. "The administration of the Kingdom of Italy has never been a model of industry or precision," says the journal, the *Nazione*. But it is encouraging to observe that the machine moves tolerably well without its chief engineers.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

The disturbances at Rome last week have been made much account of as indicating the hostile state of feeling against the Ecclesiastical Party still existing in the lower stratum of the social body, in spite of many reasons why a spirit of conciliation should be shown. The Government is making every effort to seat itself, and does what it can to make things go easy, but encounters currents against which headway is slowly made. Many of the patrician families are firmly resolved not to dispose of any of their great palace structures for the accommodation of the new administration, and some of these families have an over stock of large houses which might now be sold at four or five times the former valuation.

A COMPLIMENT APPRECIATED.

The Italians were much gratified when they learned that the Governments of the United States and England had made VICTOR EMMANUEL one of the Committee of Sovereigns to select the five arbitors for the adjustment of the *Alabama* question. The King has named the Count SCLOPIS, Senator and Minister of State of the Kingdom, and President of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, to be his representative man in the circle of *savans* charged with this important commission. A leading journal recognizes in the choice of the King of Italy by the International Council an evidence of the esteem and confidence felt by two great nations for this country. "It is a proof that Italy has really taken a place among States of the first order—not only for population and extension of territory, but for the authority which its policy has been able to acquire."

EXPOSITIONS OF NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The public has been much interested lately in the various expositions of native products, which have been held in the principal cities of the Kingdom. Today that of Milan is to be opened, and facilities greater than usual are offered by the railway companies for reaching that city from the remotest parts of the Peninsula. The International Exposition to be held at Vienna in 1873, begins to be talked about. According to the plan laid out, this is to be made the most extensive of any yet held in any part of the world. The Palace is to have a length in its greatest extent of 3,000 feet, and the land reserved for all the uses connected with the show, will be much greater than that of the Paris Exposition of 1867. Since the old prejudice has worn off the people of this country have looked toward Austria with a feeling of increasing interest. There are more reasons, now that each country is acting in its own sphere, why Italians and Austrians should like each other, than were believed possible before. It is a proof of the amiability of this people that it can so soon wish well to its old oppressors. Sometimes the suspicion arises that the newly-formed German State, inspired with an imperial ambition, may wish to plant a foot upon the Adriatic and get possession of the port of Trieste. It would be extremely convenient to have such a door opened, with unobstructed passage toward the East. Austria left with Dalmatia would still have an extensive water-front, but Italy would prefer not to have two German Powers so near her door.

THE CATHEDRAL OF FLORENCE.

The question long under discussion of the construction of the front of the Cathedral of Florence has been settled in part by the selection of the design. During the past dozen years not less than thirty architects have tried their hand upon this work, but while professional skill has done its best, and criticism has exhausted itself, until these last few months no decision has been arrived at. So many plans were submitted that the Committee here was bewildered, and the matter was finally left to a European Commission, which has made choice of the design, much to the disgust of a number of competing architects, and much fault finding on the part of their friends. A rich crust of colored marbles, such as that which covers the rest of the building, is to be spread over the vast expanse of the front. It is not known when the work will actually be begun, for the amount of money already collected does not exceed two hundred thousand francs, while the whole outlay has been estimated as high as six millions. The amount of sculpture to be introduced into this broad surface of nearly an acre of perpendicular extent, we can hardly form a conception of from any similar work yet executed. Nine times the corner-stone has been laid, and no progress is yet witnessed. When a beginning is fairly made, if money comes in freely, it is thought the work may be pushed forward with so much energy as to give hope of seeing the façade raised within a period of ten years. During the Summer workmen have been busy scaling off the incrustations which have been accumulating for centuries, and a number of large windows and niches, walled up at different periods, have been exposed. Two or three mosaics of an early date have been discovered, evidently put on originally to try the effect of that kind of ornament. The front now presents a singular aspect. The huge gaps made in the walls, of enormous thickness, give a wild, picturesque roughness to the mess, not unlike that of a Roman ruin. We have seen the front of Santa Croce carried up in six years, with the money in great part supplied by a foreigner of our own race. The Cathedral front is an undertaking of much greater extent, but it is not one of impossible achievement.

THE SEASON.

The hot and dry Italian Summer is drawing to a close. In this region the grape yield, the most important of all the agricultural productions, promises abundance. The grape loves the sun, and this year it has had enough of it to turn its juices into streams of golden and purple wealth. There is no water in the bed of the Arno, except that in the stagnant pools before the city, collected to give the humbler classes of the population an anti-rheumatic bath. Few have yet come back to the hot town, for it is pleasant still to sit in some cool cell among the hills, or loll at ease by the breezy sea. But the streets are as much thronged as they would be were there no temporary diminution of the population. The Italians love to pass most of the time out of doors.

A. J.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Excitement Over the Brazilian Slave Bill—Probability of Its Becoming a Law—Diplomatic Changes—Indian Massacre—Remarkable Story in Regard to Sir Roger Tichbourne—The War in Uruguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

The capital of the Brazils has been in a perfect fever of excitement for months, owing to the bitter animosities aroused by the agitation of the Slave bill in the Brazilian Parliament. In the Chamber of Deputies the bill has passed the second reading as amended by the Special Committee, and is now at its third reading. Señor PERDIGAS MALHEIROS, on the part of the minority, has moved the suppression of the free birth clauses and others less important in the bill, with a view of reducing its provisions to a registration of the slaves, and to annual emancipation by a fund, toward which he proposes a tax of two milreis on the now exempt agricultural slaves. It is confidently expected here that the bill will pass the Chamber of Deputies next week, but it is supposed that the debate in the Senate will be so prolonged as to render it impossible for it to become a law this year. While the Liberals in the Senate have declared their adhesion to the leading principle of the bill, the Itaborahy faction have announced their sympathy with the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and their intention to oppose it obstinately. But, I will not attempt to elucidate the mysteries of Brazilian politics; they are inexplicable. Owing to the time occupied in the debates on the Slave bill, the budget for 1872-73 will not be taken up this session. The Minister of Finance will move to extend the fiscal year six months longer. The Government has appointed the Baron DO RIO GRANDE arbitrator in the question raised by Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, E. R. WEBB and M. F. JONES, holders of the along-coast telegraphic cable concession, in regard to an alleged infringement of their right in the concession given to Señores LAMAS for a telegraphic cable from Rio to Buenos Ayres. A few days ago the Chevalier DE GLINKA and Count KOSKULL had a private audience of Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Regent, the former to deliver his letter of recall, and the latter to present his credentials, accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia. The New-York firm of GULICK & BERNE have made a proposal to the Provincial Assembly at Maranham to construct a railway from the capital to Rosario, the passage of the Mosquito channel to be effected by a suspension bridge sufficiently elevated to permit vessels passing beneath. The whole line is to be finished in three years. It is reported here that two Indians, having been tied up and whipped in the Maroon settlement of Monte Aureos, in the province of Maranham, the Indians of the surrounding country banded together and fell suddenly upon the village, slaying every one, young or old, within it. Only three of all the inhabitants escaped the slaughter. Hundreds are said to have perished in the butchery. A very startling story comes from the interior of Brazil relative to the great Tichbourne case, lately on trial in London. Señor JULIO FRANCISCO BERRANT, a gentleman of undoubted veracity and the highest respectability, now residing in the province of Minas Geraes, declares that he traveled with CHARLES R. TICHBOURNE from Lima, Peru; that they resided together in Rio de Janeiro; and that Mr. TICHBOURNE purchased some pictures and curiosities from him and forwarded them to his mother, Lady TICHBOURNE. He further states that Mr. TICHBOURNE sailed in the *Bella* for New-York, which vessel was lost with all on board. He still holds the passport of CHARLES R. TICHBOURNE. Señor BERRANT believes that the rightful Mr. TICHBOURNE was lost at sea, and considers the present claimant an impostor.

The news from the Rio de la Plata is unimportant. In the Argentine Republic the Santiago squabble was brought to a climax by the defeat of Gen. URQUIZO, who has espoused the cause of the expelled Governor, and invaded Santiago from Cordova. The Argentine Senate has decided in favor of Villa Maria as the capital of the Confederation. The Trans-Andine telegraphic snow cable will be inaugurated early in September with imposing ceremonies. The City of Buenos Ayres is gradually recovering its wonted liveliness. The fever has entirely disappeared, business begins to pursue its old channels, and everything daily assumes a more cheering aspect. In Uruguay the civil war still continues, and is likely to continue as long as inordinate ambition, intrigue and the influence of the Jesuits pervade the country. The Bishop of Uruguay endeavored to bring about peace between the two parties of the civil war, but on the 17th of July, while the Bishop's negotiation was being considered, and after an armistice had been ordered by the President, the Governmental Army attacked the insurgent force near Colonia, routed it, captured its artillery and most of its infantry. The President having published an amnesty, a large number of rebels have surrendered, but it is said that the insurgents are still in a condition to prolong the war indefinitely.

INTRUDO.

THE PENSION AGENCY.

The Agent and His Duty—Scenes and Incidents of the Office—How Fraud is Attempted and Prevented.

The office of the United States Pension Agency in this City for the payment of pensions to soldiers' widows and orphans, has recently been, under the direction of Mr. MULLET, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, entirely changed from its former uncouth appearance to one of neatness and cleanliness.

Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, the Pension Agent, was Gov. MORGAN'S efficient Private Secretary, and subsequently Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics and Assessor of Internal Revenue, besides holding other positions of trust and responsibility. His executive ability and indomitable perseverance have been successfully employed in his new field of labor. Untiring zeal, energy, and a close application to his intricate duties, have been so well displayed, that the interests of the Government are protected and subserved on the one hand, and the rights of pensioners scrupulously regarded on the other.

Col. DOTY has inscribed upon the rolls at his agency nearly five thousand names of persons who reside in different parts of the world, from Prince Edward's Island to Australia. Those living in foreign lands are required to execute the proper vouchers before a civil magistrate, whose authority to take depositions is certified by an American Consul, or, as is most frequently the case, the papers are duly executed by the pensioner, accompanied with two credible witnesses, before the Consul himself, who at once returns them to the agency here. Upon its receipt, a bill of exchange for the amount due is forwarded immediately to the pensioner, with a blank voucher for the next payment. The total expense of this is comparatively small. A similar course is pursued by those living in various sections of our own land. Vouchers are received daily which have been executed before a Justice of the Peace by the pensioner and two witnesses, and a check on the United States Sub-Treasurer is mailed to the address written in the paper.

Occasionally a German or Irish woman, intending to return to the "Old Country," seeks information about securing her pension money, and when the course to pursue is fully explained, her eyes sparkle with delight at the prospect of getting its equivalent in gold during her sojourn abroad. A few weeks ago an old widow lady, attired in deep mourning, came to the office and after stating that the whole amount she received was absorbed by her landlord for the rent of dingy apartments in the Fourth Ward, expressed her intention of spending the rest of her days in "fatherland." She demonstrated to her own satisfaction, at least, the possibility of having a surplus on hand at the close of the year, provided the Government would continue its gratuity as long as she remained unmarried, while here she could scarcely make both ends meet. She was furnished with the necessary papers, with a copy of printed instructions, and full directions given her, and she, too, went on her way rejoicing. These are only isolated cases. Others were mentioned of equally thrilling interest of persons who were once in good pecuniary circumstances, but the sad ravages of war had deprived them of their main support, and now they were the nation's wards; and the Government in thus partially contributing to their relief exhibits its appreciation of the loss sustained by so many whose sons and husbands perished while battling for the right, and upholding the honor and integrity of our glorious Union.

Under the act of Congress approved July 8, 1870, all payments of pensions are to be made on the fourth days of March, June, September and December. Guardians of children under sixteen years of age, and widows with children, are obliged to produce two competent witnesses at each payment. Upon presenting themselves with the papers duly prepared and signed, the three are sworn by Col. DOTY, or his chief clerk, Mr. BENJ. R. SHOPP, who is designated by law to administer oaths, and the witnesses questioned with reference to their personal knowledge of the existence of the children who participate in the pension-money. The fact that they have seen or had communication with the children must be fully established before the papers are accepted as sufficient. A case occurred lately of a witness offering to swear that he knew that the child was living on the 4th of September, and when asked when he last saw it, replied about seven years ago; and another one answered that he never saw it. Of course, testimony of this character would be rejected by any Court of justice. The old Custom-house oath is certainly obsolete here.

The perpetration of frauds in obtaining money for children who were dead, and of widows who had remarried since the death of the soldier, rendered it necessary to adopt this stringent rule in taking affidavits, and, it is believed, with great saving to the Government. They are made to understand fully the nature of the obligations implied in the oath, and no plea of ignorance will excuse them if found guilty of taking a false one. In addition to this, and at the earnest solicitation of Col. DOTY, and for the purpose of affording equal protection to the Government and to pensioners, Capt. C. C. ADAMS, one of Ohio's veterans, who has seen service on many a battle-field, and whose large experience in the Internal Revenue Department abundantly qualifys him for this important work, was detailed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine into all suspected cases of fraud, and report the results of his investigation to the Commissioner of Pensions. Very often cases are reported which have no foundation in fact, and when a rigid examination is made without discovering any tangible proof for suspension, his report is submitted to the Commissioner, who dismisses the complaint, removes the suspension and restores the pensioner to the rolls with a right to draw the full amount due. But no partiality is shown. The pensioner has an opportunity to disprove the charge made against her if it is false, while the Government has the undoubted right to strike the name from the roll and prosecute the willful perjurers by instituting criminal proceedings and punishing them to the utmost extent of the law, if the charge is sustained and proven.

Perhaps, 1,000 persons who receive their pensions from this agency live outside of the vicinity of New-York. The first two weeks after pay day are the most busy, upward of 300 having been paid in one day. Those who appear to be the most needy, whose looks and garments indicate abject poverty, generally come first. The more respectable ones, whose conversation and manners show them to be people of culture and refinement, come later in the month.

Col. DOTY, with commendable judgment and forethought, and with a due regard to the comfort of the pensioners, has secured 100 chairs and several long benches, which are placed in the open space or court-yard of the Custom-house, and upward of 300 are accommodated with seats while awaiting their turn, who formerly had to stand, and jostle, and squeeze to keep in line. Thus, jaded, weary and impatient, it was not to be wondered at that so much noise and confusion have hitherto prevailed where now order reigns.

Arrangements were contemplated several weeks ago to secure a room in the neighborhood of Fourteenth-street, in order to have the witnesses swear to the statements from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening, and thus save the expense to the pensioner of bringing them to the office during the day. It is well known that they are principally laboring people, and when compelled to quit their daily work some compensation must be made for their loss of time. Another reason for this, and a very essential one, too, was to do away with the custom of accepting children of about twelve or fourteen years of age as witnesses, who could not conceive the nature and responsibilities of an oath, in place of those of maturer years. It was found, however, upon diligent inquiry, that rooms on each side of the City would be required to meet the demand, and as no provision exists in the law for extra clerk hire or rent of rooms, this project was reluctantly abandoned for the present, but will probably be provided for at the December payment.

So far but very few of the soldiers' widows of the war of 1812 have been paid. One came last week who was ninety-one years of age. Feeble, upon the confines of the grave, these survivors of the departed heroes of our second great war receive what a grateful nation bestows as a small recompense for the privations and sufferings endured, and lives cheerfully sacrificed, in the hour of our country's peril.

The Pennsylvania Senate.

In 1870, when the Pennsylvania Senate was Republican, it had but thirty-eight paid subordinate officers, who received $26,465 65 for the session; and the total expenses of the session amounted to but $92,260 35. In 1871, when the Pennsylvania Senate was Democratic, it had forty-nine paid subordinate officers, who received $47,904 50; and the total expenses of the session thus far paid amount to $140,757 63. That's the way Democratic economy and reform work in the Keystone State, as well as elsewhere.

HAGERTY AND BALCH.

Examination Before Judge Dowling Yesterday.

Strong Evidence Against the Creatures of the Ring.

Gratuitous Assaults of Counsel on Judge Ledwith.

Facts and Rumors Around the City Hall Yesterday.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

Proceedings Before Justice Dowling Yesterday—The Evidence Against Hagerty and Balch—The Case Not Concluded.

It is not to be wondered at that such desperate measures were resorted to by the thieves of the Ring to obtain possession of the vouchers which they stole from the Controller's office. These vouchers, as we have before explained, were for altered bills, which were sworn to in the most reckless manner, and were made out by claimants in direct collusion with the Ring. Bills so altered were of course forgeries, while those which overstated the just amounts would convict the signers of perjury; and it was to avoid prosecution for forgery and perjury that the evidences of these crimes were stolen from the Controller's office. It is the opinion of a gentleman high in authority in this City that one of the greatest reasons for the disagreements which exist between members of the Ring is, that HAGERTY and BALCH did not half do their work, and that while they obtained and destroyed some of the forged vouchers, they overlooked many others, so that while some members of the Ring are enabled to defy criminal prosecution, others know that the evidence against them is in the hands of those who will use it unsparingly to secure their downfall.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the doors of the Court-room of the Special Sessions at the Tombs opened, and the immense crowd that had assembled in the vestibule rushed in, and very soon there was scarcely standing room to be found. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, at an early hour detailed a section of men who intercepted all comers, and allowed none to pass except those who had a right to be present. Still, as stated above, the Court-room was unduly crowded, but the audience was of a different complexion from that usually found in a Police Court. Judges, eminent lawyers, political leaders, and reputable citizens took the places of thieves, bummers, and adventurers. Judge BEDFORD, for a short time, was seated on the bench with Justice DOWLING. At the prosecuting officer's desk was District-Attorney GARVIN, and on the right and left were the reporters. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the counsel for the accused, did not arrive until late, and seated himself on the extreme right of the counselors' table. On Mr. GRAHAM's left were Ex-Judge WILLIAM A. BEACH and his son, MILES A. BEACH, Ex-Mayor of Troy, Ex-United States District-Attorney SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, the formidable array of counsel of Controller CONNOLLY. Ex-Judge WM. C. BARRETT, representing the Committee of Seventy, sat next to and during the progress of the examination was consulted frequently by Judge GARVIN. Superintendent KELSO, Chief Detective IRVING, Detectives RADFORD, DUSENBERRY and BENNETT were seen among the multitude inside the railing, and later in the day Surrogate HUTCHINGS, Col. DUNLAP, Prof. BERGH and County Auditor LYNES were present.

HAGERTY, dressed in the latest mode, with an enormous diamond, which in size could have only been rivaled by the brilliant owned by his master, blazing on his shirt-bosom, sat or rather reclined in a chair near the reporters' table. At times he would appear excessively nervous and downcast, and clutched spasmodically with one hand an ivory-headed cane, and with the fingers of the other snapped constantly a quill tooth-pick. Notwithstanding he is backed by all the power of Tammany and Mr. TWEED's gold, he evidently keenly felt his position, and betrayed more than once the intense anxiety which he experienced. BALCH also appeared to realize his predicament. He seemed much agitated, and his brow and lips twitched with nervous excitement often during the proceedings, and particularly when consulted by his counsel, Mr. GRAHAM.

Soon after his arrival Mr. GRAHAM opened the proceedings by moving that Mrs. HAGERTY's name be added to that of HAGERTY and BALCH as a third party to the complaint made before Justice DOWLING, in order to remove her from the jurisdiction of Justice LEDWITH. This motion the prisoners' counsel argued with the greatest earnestness.

MR. GRAHAM MAKES A MOTION.

Mr. GRAHAM said: If your Honor please, there seems to be, if I may say so, a species of political diplomacy going on in this City at this time, which, instead of furthering, is calculated to impede the administration of justice, and instead of allowing the enforcement of the laws to remain impartial and neutral, seeks to wrest it from the proper quarter and direction and place it in the hands of those who, whatever interest they may take in public affairs, certainly seem to me from the activity and zeal they display to be more interested for their own aggrandizement than anything else. The complaint was made by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. KELSO, to your Honor upon information which came to him in reference to the connection of the parties I represent with a burglary committed upon the Controller's office in this City. It is supposed, Sir, that judicial comity and courtesy required that no other Magistrate should interfere. The matter should have been left to the first Magistrate who had jurisdiction in a legal way, so as not to have been made the subject of criticism for his motives, or have his motive attacked or his jurisdiction assailed. But if a Magistrate who thought fit to have the jurisdiction of the first Magistrate attacked had consulted his own self-respect, or, at all events, had deferred to that comity and courtesy which are supposed to prevail among and between Courts, with a view to prevent any unpleasant conflicts or collisions between them, he would have declined to act on the premises. It seems to me that the jurisdiction of your Honor does not include the party against whom the Magistrate to whom I refer issued his warrant. For some cause or other he thought it proper to divide this apple in two and allow one half to remain here and take the other half to himself. Nevertheless, your Honor had gained the jurisdiction in this matter, and it seemed to be irreconcilable with a sense of the propriety of these seventy gentlemen, who want everything in the shape of public power assigned over to them, absolutely to interfere with the jurisdiction which your Honor had first gained in this case. A warrant was issued against the wife of one of the parties included in the complaint now before the Court. Now when your Honor took this complaint you didn't take a complaint simply against individuals—you took the subject matter of the complaint into your hands, and whether that subject matter reached the two individuals who are particularly named in the papers placed before you, or whether the developments which were likely to ensue upon a prosecution and investigation of that complaint, enlarged the scope of your Honor's cognizance and jurisdiction, you at all events took jurisdiction over the subject matter of this burglary, and, as I have already said, comity and courtesy excluded the interference of any other Magistrate. It was known to the Chief of Police in this City—a fact which, I think, has led to a very unmerited attack in the public prints—who, in discharge of his duty, came before you and alleged this complaint. The proceedings were in embryo, and jurisdiction over them was claimed by the Magistrate to whom I refer. The wife of one of these defendants was arrested at 9 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning, some eight hours after the arrest of her husband, and has remained prisoner ever since. Now, the motion which I intend to make is that your Honor attach the name of this lady to these proceedings, and that the District-Attorney of this county, upon his official responsibility, see that this lady, if she is really a participant in this crime, be brought here, and not prosecuted separately before another tribunal. This case is one upon which rests the interest of the public, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but in a governmental point of view. Now, in reference to the Magistrate to whom I refer, for whom personally I have the highest regard, for most pleasant relations exist between him and myself, I think we can show that he was applied to yesterday by a friend of this lady to have an interview with her, and he (the Magistrate) made a response that no person of this island should see her, as this matter involved ten millions of dollars. So that the action against this lady does not proceed so much from a desire to redress the public wrong or to administer public justice, as to the pecuniary amount which seems to be at stake. Now, we know that that Magistrate was an aspirant to the office of Mayor; we know that he received a highly respectable vote for that office, and he naturally feels all the feelings of disappointment which would be created within the breast of any one who is an aspirant to public favor. Mr. GRAHAM here indulged in a general talk with reference to this subject, and to the chance of Judge LEDWITH's election under a nomination which he may hereafter get, and then said: Now, Sir, that Magistrate who has been one of this Committee of Seventy, who is below, closeted with Mr. CONNOLLY, who believes fully everything that Mr. CONNOLLY tells him, who ignores the idea that Mr. CONNOLLY is trying to fasten crimes of his own commission upon persons who I believe are just as pure as they can be, who assumes the treble position of Judge, counsel and complainant in a proceeding of this kind, who is participating in everything that is done, who is co-operating in all the action taken, does not stand in a very favorable aspect before the public in his dealings with reference to this case. Now, to deliver any part of this case to a prejudiced Judge is not what the law contemplated to be done. To suppose that a Grand Juror after he indicts a man, can take his seat as Judge to try him, that a complainant after he has given his testimony before an indicting body, can transform himself into a District-Attorney and Judge, is an anomaly which, to the credit of our jurisprudence, is not recognized or known in its administration. Mr. GRAHAM here went on to review the circumstances of the case more broadly, asking that it be so far extended as to include within it the name of the wife of HAGERTY, to whom he had referred. He also went on to state that the burned heap (supposed to be the stolen vouchers) found on the premises of Mrs. HAGERTY immediately after her arrest was a "put-up job" for the purposes of conviction. After a very elaborate review of the general circumstances of the case he quoted Lord HALL and other authorities to show that, at least so far as the wife was concerned, she was not a culpable party in the transaction. The woman, in order to be guilty, should have been proved to be the original contriver of the theft. No such proof was at present in existence, nor would be forthcoming. If she merely assisted in the burglary (supposing the burglary to have been perpetrated by her husband) and rendered such assistance at the coercion of her husband, then she was innocent, and no charge could be sustained against her. It was more likely that in this case she had, in case she assisted in the burglary, done so, if at all, through coercion. He also quoted the case of QUINLAN against the People in advancement of his views. In conclusion, he asked that the complaint be so amended as to include the name of the lady in it. He asked that the complaint against her be brought on here now. There was a determination of some parties to prevent justice. He had examined this matter with great care, and he honestly felt that it was a great outrage to detain her any longer in custody.

JUDGE GARVIN REPLIES.

Judge GARVIN next spoke on the subject. He recited the circumstances of the burglary committed on the night of the 10th inst. An extraordinary proposition was made by his learned friend on the other side to introduce into this complaint another person, which person, he says, was not guilty, and whether she participated in this transaction or not, could not under any conceivable circumstances be held for examination or tried on any indictment. In other words, the learned gentleman proposed to place him (the District-Attorney) in a position in which he wanted him to defend a person charged with burglary.

In answer to the learned gentleman at the other side he should say that in no manner directly or indirectly had his Honor power to bring the female prisoner into this Court. That course he hoped his Honor would not try to pursue, as another and brother Magistrate had got possession of the case—had jurisdiction over her and held her by virtue of his commitment. The District-Attorney went on at some length counseling his Honor not to take any steps with a view of taking the case out of the hands of Judge LEDWITH. The briefs he had in his hands before him were conclusive with reference to the charge against her. The law in the case was clear and distinct, perfect and complete. Having reviewed the remedy which plaintiff's counsel could secure by habeas corpus, in case she were proven to be the wife of the prisoner HAGERTY, the District-Attorney reiterated the assertion that the Court had no power to act on Mr. GRAHAM's suggestion, and that whichever Magistrate it was brought before would do full justice to it. He was firmly of opinion that when murder and burglary and arson were stalking abroad so daringly and defiantly in our midst, it was important, and it was time for the public to know, once for all, that those who commit crime should be punished.

REMARKS OF MR. BARRETT.

Mr. W. C. BARRETT here rose and briefly addressed the Court. He said: I simply rise, as a member of the Committee of Seventy, to which my learned friend has alluded, to correct the extraordinary remarks he has made. I had some part in the preparation of those affidavits and in the issuing of that warrant. And I say, Sir, from my personal knowledge of Mr. LEDWITH, he never knew anything about it at all until the affidavits were laid before him at 8½ o'clock on the night before last. He was not instrumental, Sir, and knew nothing at all of the case as a member of the Committee. And, Sir, I will further say, in relation to this Committee of Seventy, that they had no hand in the collation of that testimony, or in the preparation of these affidavits, or bringing these affidavits before Judge LEDWITH. It was done, Sir, by one member of that Committee upon his individual responsibility. I am astonished, Sir, that a counsel of his experience and his character should attempt to denounce a committee of valued citizens for the reason that they are engaged in a duty which is the suppression of fraud, which has been an outrage on the whole community.

MR. GRAHAM'S REJOINDER.

Mr. GRAHAM followed in some lengthy remarks. He said: I believe there are men in the City who would sacrifice all their property to stop dishonesty in the administration of municipal affairs. The majority of the Committee of Seventy are pure-minded men, among the best and most honorable to be found on this island. But they are overreaching themselves through the machinations of certain political sore-heads and disappointed aspirants for office. I respect Justice LEDWITH, and probably, if I could have had my way, he would now be Mayor of the City, but I object to this case going before him. Justice LEDWITH is not the proper man to administer justice in this matter.

THE MOTION DENIED.

Judge DOWLING then said: In issuing my warrants I acted partly on information I received from Superintendent KELSO, but no blame can be attached to him. Judge DOWLING then denied the motion by saying that it was not in his power to grant it.

THE TESTIMONY.

The subjoined testimony was then taken:

S. E. LYNES, County Auditor, sworn: Was appointed by Controller CONNOLLY; was in the office on Sept. 9, and saw certain papers there, bills and vouchers; they came from the Board of Supervisors; examined a check drawn for the amount; [witness explains the routine until the bills are filed way;] there were probably 2,000 or 3,000 bills, covering two years, and representing about $12,000,000; when a bill is paid a receipt is put upon it, signed by the claimant, and then put on file; the Controller, Mayor, and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors sign the warrant, which is payable to the order of the claimant; the bills are put away in bundles in pigeon-holes, tied up; they are numbered; they are so placed as to be found easily when required; the book does not state what they are, but it does the nature of the vouchers; the bills referred to were there on the 9th September; on arriving at the office on the 11th September, discovered that the window had been broken; missed nothing then; went to his own room and found that the door of the closet had been pried open, and the vouchers gone; three doors had been thus broken open; the outside door of the office is a glass panel door; one pane of glass, which was broken at the lower corner, the piece had been taken out and a man could put his hand through it and easily reach the lock; the door would open by turning the knob; there was no difficulty in getting into witness' room; has no knowledge who has those papers; one voucher was of the New-York Juvenile Asylum; there were bills audited of ANDREW J. GARVEY's claims; cannot remember any particular bill; these were among the stolen vouchers; only those which had been paid were in those pigeon-holes; there were between two and three thousand of these vouchers stolen.

To Mr. GRAHAM—Was promoted to City Auditor from a book-keeper on the death of Mr. WATSON in January last; was acting County Auditor until May, when he received his appointment; can swear that the packages were there on the 9th of September; did not examine them on that day and cannot say when he did examine them; can swear that they were there from actual, positive knowledge since Sept. 1; thinks he saw them either on the 8th or 9th; thinks on the morning of the 9th he had occasion to look for vouchers; one of armories and of drill-rooms and of adjusted claims of 1869-70; took up three or four packages of each year; (witness describes the packages he examined;) was directed by the Controller to find the one of armories and gave it to him; put it back in its place yesterday. [Witness was cross-examined at great length as to the particular packages he examined, and stated that all he examined on the 9th were now in the office.] Cannot swear of his own knowledge what the contents of the other papers in the packages were; that he did not examine, but he knows they were there; only took out the bills of KEYSER; don't know why they were wanted; KEYSER was in the office; did not hear him say that the accounts purporting to be his were not correct; thinks STORRS was present as well as KEYSER and the Controller, and some other gentlemen; does not know who they were; has not seen them since; thinks the papers taken out were given to O'CONNELL, a clerk; the Controller told him to give them to him; he left at five o'clock P. M. on the 9th; left REGAN there; got there on Monday morning about ten o'clock; first spoke to CARROLL, a clerk; he did not speak of the robbery; don't remember who did; did not see any blotting-paper over the broken glass; first examined his own drawers and found they were all right; then missed the vouchers; the contents of thirteen pigeon-holes had been taken; they would fill two bushel baskets, probably more; has no idea how long it would take to burn such a mass of papers in a kitchen range; don't think it possible it could be done in from thirty to sixty minutes; the last time he saw the papers was after the injunction had been issued; nothing was done to make their custody more secure, after the charges had been made against the Department.

Direct resumed—The bundles were about nine inches thick; two closets had been opened; all the contents were not taken; the majority of 1869 were taken.

WILLIAM MURPHY, sworn: Is night watchman of the Controller's office; was in the office at six o'clock P. M. on the 9th inst.; the janitor, REGAN, may have been there after six o'clock, and some of the clerks; locked the iron door at seven o'clock; it leads to the Auditor's Department; locked the wooden door and put the keys in his pocket; CHARLES O'CONNOR was there writing, and remained till two o'clock in the morning; no one else was there; the outer door was locked; remained there all night, and went out twice, once about eight o'clock, and BALCH asked him what time he was going away, and he said six o'clock in the morning, and he said, "When you go put down the latch;" went out again about ten o'clock, and let the clerk out at two o'clock; left at six o'clock through the iron door, and locked it; there was no one there at that time; during the night is generally in the County Bureau, the large room; was awake all night except a nap for about a couple of hours, about two o'clock; there was no hole in the glass when he left at six o'clock; he must have seen it if there had been; discovered the robbery about nine o'clock Sunday night; first saw that the stick was gone which was placed against the door; went in by the iron door, the catch was so fixed that the door would not fasten; then saw the hole in the glass door and reported it to Mr. REGAN, the assistant janitor; knew nothing about the closets until Monday; about 9 o'clock Sunday morning saw HAGERTY going up stairs with papers in his arms, and HAGERTY stumbled going up; one fell and he stooped and picked it up; they looked like bundles of papers; cannot swear what they were; asked Mrs. HAGERTY if she knew anything about those papers, and said if she did she had better tell, as she would be arrested anyhow, and then she must tell; she said it would be time enough when she was arrested.

To Mr. GRAHAM—Belong to no political association that favors O'BRIEN's election as Senator; belong to the Connolly Association of the First Ward; was not one of those who proposed to get up a monster demonstration to indorse Mr. CONNOLLY; heard it spoken of at the meetings; made the affidavit at Mr. BEACH's office day before yesterday; it was prepared and he signed it; was there from twelve o'clock at noon until eight o'clock; did not suspect MARY CONWAY until Friday night, and spoke to her on Saturday; is positive it was Saturday; had heard of a reward of $1,000 being offered for the detection of the thieves; saw a piece of blotting paper over the hole in the door at nine o'clock in the morning; at night it was torn away; thought a clerk had broken it and pasted the paper over it; it was not broken at six o'clock in the morning; did not see at that time whether it was broken or not; if it had been broken at night he must have been asleep, but no one could come in and steal the papers without his knowing it; there was broken glass inside the door on Sunday night; they were not newspapers that HAGERTY had in his arms when he was going upstairs; the papers were only on one arm, his left arm; thinks he told Mr. STORRS on Monday of his having seen HAGERTY; witness had been generally suspected of this robbery.

RICHARD A. STORRS called and sworn: Was Deputy Controller until last Saturday afternoon; there were warrants and vouchers in the closets of the office of various kinds [witness describes the nature of these vouchers;] cannot say what were in the closets on the Friday or Saturday before the robbery; first heard of it on Monday morning; Mr. LYONS reported to him that the closets had been broken open and the vouchers stolen; saw the hole in the glass of the door; saw no paper on it; the closets had been forced open.

To Mr. GRAHAM—Had not looked into the closets for a week before; the pane of glass had been cracked for several months.

CHARLES O'CONNOR called and sworn: Is clerk in the Controller's office; was not there between three o'clock Saturday, 9th, and Monday morning; was there writing until two o'clock in the morning, but don't recollect what night it was; no one came into the office; it was last Saturday that he left at three o'clock in the afternoon; he made a mistake as to the day.

MARY CONWAY called and sworn: Knows the prisoner; lived with Mr. HAGERTY in the Court-house; on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September he lived on the top floor with his family; there was a parlor, bedroom and kitchen; lived there fourteen months; did the cooking for the family; slept in the middle room, on the north side of the building; got up at half-past six or seven o'clock Sunday morning, the 10th; a child slept with her of Mr. HAGERTY's; Mrs. HAGERTY came in and said it's too early to get up yet—and witness said, as she was up she would dress herself; told Mrs. HAGERTY there was a knocking down stairs, as though it was at the Controller's door; unlocked the door and went down-stairs, and saw CHARLEY BALCH knocking at the Controller's door, and saying, "MURPHY, are you there?" afterward saw BALCH holding the door open, and saw HAGREY come out with bundles of papers in his arms and take them to his bedroom; it was the door at the foot of the stairs in which the glass is broken; the bundles were tied with pink tape or ribbon; saw another man dressed in gray clothes, with another bundle of papers, go into HAGERTY's room; he then went down-stairs with a bag filled with papers, or appeared like papers; BALCH met him down-stairs, and said, "Come this way;" did not see the man's face; knew it was BALCH by his voice when he spoke. [Witness proceeded to describe the burning of the papers, as already stated in her published affidavit.] Three or four pailfuls of partially burned papers were taken out of the range and emptied on some ashes upstairs.

The remainder of the testimony was only a repetition of the affidavit. An adjournment here took place until 11 o'clock Monday morning. MARY CONWAY was sent to the House of Detention.

Penalties for Stealing Public Documents.

The laws bearing upon the stealing of public documents are very explicit and severe, and are as follows:

"Whoever shall be convicted of having stolen and carried away any record, paper or proceeding of a Court of justice, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such Court, or any paper, document or record filed or deposited in any public office or with any judicial officer, shall be adjudged guilty of larceny, without reference to the value of the record, paper, document or proceeding so stolen, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding five years, or in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every officer having custody of any record, paper or proceeding specified in last section, who shall steal or fraudulently take away or withdraw or destroy any such document or paper filed or deposited with him, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not exceeding five years."

"If any carrier or other person to whom any goods, money, right in action, or any valuable personal property or effects shall have been delivered to be transported or carried for hire, shall, without the assent of his employer, take, embezzle, or convert to his own use, or make away with, or secrete with intent to embezzle, or convert to his own use such goods, money, right in action, property or effects, or any of them in the mass as they were delivered, without breaking the trunk, box, pack, or other thing in which they or any of them shall be contained, and before delivery of such articles at the place or to the person entitled to receive them, he shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as if he had taken, embezzled, converted, or secreted such goods or other personal property, after breaking the trunk, box, pack, or other thing containing same, or after separating any of them from the others."

Proposed Attempt to Prove an Alibi.

MARY CONWAY in her affidavit distinctly says that HAGERTY told her that "he was going to Saratoga with HANK SMITH, and would be home on Thursday or Friday." She adds that he did go to Saratoga just after the theft of the vouchers and returned on Wednesday. Police Commissioner SMITH positively asserts that he was in Saratoga from Sept. 4 to the 13th, and neither saw, heard, nor knew anything of HAGERTY during the time. Yet it is reported that an attempt will be made on the part of the prisoner's counsel to prove an *alibi*.

Mrs. Hagerty Still in Custody.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, District-Attorney GARVIN and Ex-Judge BARRETT, yesterday afternoon had a consultation in regard to the disposition of the case of Mrs. HAGERTY. It was proposed that she should be discharged from custody, but this was not done. Mrs. HAGERTY spent the night at Essex Market, and what will be done in her case remains to be seen.

More About Edwin Hagerty.

EDWIN HAGERTY was born at Milford, Penn., and from early youth was a wild and rough character. He ran away from home several times to drive on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He served a partial apprenticeship in a printer's office at Milford, after which he came to New-York as a market boy. At Milford, where his mother and two sisters reside, he is reported to be worth $200,000. He is the reputed owner of several up-town City lots. His arrest has caused much excitement among his friends in his native town.

The Search for the Stolen Vouchers.

Considerable surprise was felt yesterday at the apathy of the Police in not making a search for some trace of the missing vouchers in the apartments occupied by HAGERTY in the new Court-house. It was not until after a TIMES reporter had made a cursory inspection of the ash-pile in the loft adjacent to HAGERTY's room, and had obtained some pieces of charred and blackened paper, that the idea occurred to the officials that important evidence might be found in the ashes, and that any effort was undertaken for a thorough examination of them. Judges Ledwith, Barrett and Beach, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Connolly, and several members of the committee of seventy had taken a look at the ash-heap. Men were detailed to rake it up, and every bit of burnt paper was carefully removed to the Controller's office. It was apparent that most of the papers had been burned in a solid mass, and that the air not having got to those on the inside they had become carbonized, instead of turning to ashes. Those pieces which were secured by the TIMES reporter revealed the writing and printing quite plainly to the naked eye. Many of the papers which were gathered under the Controller's directions were held together by metal fasteners and by rubber bands, which seemed to have partially melted. This conclusively showed that they were the remains of official documents, but of what particular character could not be defined. Mr. CONNOLLY felt certain that they were the embers of the missing vouchers, which HAGERTY and BALCH are charged with having stolen. A large number of persons called to examine the burnt papers at the Controller's office yesterday afternoon, and viewed them with a great deal of interest. Prof. DOREMUS, who said that he had been spoken to about them, gave them a close inspection, but decided that the papers could not be restored to their original shape. He looked at them very closely with a microscope, and numerous words and figures could be deciphered, but they were too disconnected to be of any great importance.

AT THE CITY HALL.

A Quiet Day—A Special Meeting of the Supervisors to be Held—Wonderful Gayety of the Mayor.

Unusual quietness reigned in and around the City Hall yesterday. The Court of Special Sessions absorbed all the politicians who could spare time to listen to the examination of the voucher robbers, and several of the heads of Departments, and not a few of their clerks, were also there. Deputy-Controller GREEN called at the Court-room on his way to the office, and the Controller spent nearly the whole morning there. There was not many callers at the Finance Department yesterday. Dr. DOREMUS, who, it appears, has been consulted in regard to the remains of the destroyed vouchers, called on Mr. GREEN during the afternoon and inspected the little box of cinders, but he did not appear very hopeful of being able to do anything with them. Dr. DOREMUS also called at the Mayor's office, but did not see Mr. HALL. During the morning the Deputy Controller dispatched the following letter to the Mayor:

SEPT. 21, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor, and President of the Board of Supervisors:

DEAR SIR: I understand that the Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

I would request that said Board be convened at the earliest possible date to receive communication from this Department, transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors yesterday relating to the Tax Levy of the taxes for the year 1871.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Deputy Controller.

The subcommittees of the Joint Investigating Committee were hard at work all day, but no meeting was held, nor was the probability of one announced.

About noon a deputation of reporters, twenty strong, waited on the Mayor, who appeared to be profoundly immersed in studying a large printed paper. "Ah," said he, "glad to see you. Why don't you come oftener and stay longer? Well, what is the news? I'm always glad to see newspaper men to know what is going on." Here a reporter remarked that he had called for the special purpose of obtaining news. "Well," said the Mayor, "as you know nothing and I know nothing, and as two negatives make an affirmative, why, we ought to be able to get at something. Let us see how is it as X Y is to Z, so is Z to what?" "That's not easy to C," answered a punning reporter, with great promptitude. "Very good," said the Mayor, "very good indeed; put that down." The Mayor now condescended to talk about business, said that he had received a letter from the Finance Department, asking him to convene the Board of Supervisors to consider the Tax Levy for 1872: "but," said the Mayor, "I had already issued a notice for a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday next. It was not, however, to consider the Tax Levy, but to pass a resolution giving the Joint Investigating Committee power to send for persons and papers, as is provided for in section 1, chapter 190, of the Laws of 1858. However, when the Board meets the two subjects can be disposed of together. You are invited to attend a meeting of the Tammany Society." The reporters, who were just leaving the room, stopped. "Ah, not you," said his Honor, showing a printed invitation. "Good morning."

The Mayor has recently assumed an unusually gay, affable and jaunty manner, but it is apparent to those who know him that this is all assumed. Usually Mr. HALL seems to be entirely preoccupied with business; now he enters his office by the public door, throws open his private room, and receives every one that thinks proper to call on him. One thing is very apparent. The string of politicians that used to call every day, and throng his ante-room for hours, are no longer to be seen. They scent coming danger, doubtless, and feel that the Mayor's power has departed, and that it is time lost to court his good opinion.

Eighteenth Ward Anti-Tammany Meeting.

A large meeting of the Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward was held at No. 279 Avenue C, last night. The following officers were elected: JOHN DUGGAN, President; JOHN MULLEN, Vice-President; JOHN SHERLIN, Secretary, and THOS. MCLAUGHLIN, Treasurer. After the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, was called to order, Mr. THOS. FEELEY addressed the assemblage at length upon our present corrupt Municipal Government. He condemned in the strongest terms the infamous Ring, and particularly Mr. A. OAKEY HALL and Mr. PETER B. SWEENY. He spoke of HALL and SWEENY as the tricksters of the Ring, and the men who planned the wholesale robbery of the City Treasury. Mr. FREELY also alluded to the Mayor and the Commissioners of Parks as the most notorious political renegades in the country. A witty allusion was made to Mr. SWEENY's unparalleled generosity in giving his personal security for the funds to pay the wages of the laborers on the public parks. The object, he said, was very apparent, but he trusted that native Irish shrewdness would detect the manœuvre. Mr. FREELY also asserted that he believed TWEED and CONNOLLY to be innocent, and he trusted that events would justify his assertions. HALL and SWEENY were, in truth, the guilty parties, and he hoped that in a few days the Mayor would be arrested, and that SWEENY would not be in a position to defend his friend by reason of his own incarceration. Mr. JOHN J. BRADLEY came in for a portion of Mr. FREELY's condemnation with the rest of the Tammany Ring.

Resolutions were passed strongly indorsing the action of Ex-Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN in the present Municipal difficulties, and in favor of supporting Mr. O'BRIEN for Senator from the Seventh District. Subsequently, the following resolution was appended to those above stated:

Resolved, That PETER B. SWEENY, J. J. BRADLEY, his brother-in-law, and ABRAHAM OAKEY HALL, are vile concoctionists, combined together in one Ring for their own infamous ends, and that we will use our most strenuous endeavors to beat that Ring at the ballot-box.

The meeting was very largely attended, was characterized by the utmost enthusiasm, and adjourned at a late hour.

The Committee of Seventy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views, editorially expressed today, hit the right nail on the head in the matter of the Committee of Seventy. That Committee is too large to act with the promptness demanded by the occasion, and no committee can in any event act with the directness and force which an unhampered, individual will can do. Let the Committee of Seventy appoint a man like Gen. BARLOW as their executive agent, to act in his discretion, untrammeled by any but general instructions; and let them then appoint for him two of the best lawyers in the City as advising counsel. They will still have abundant work left for them to do as a sort of legislative body directing events. Gen. BARLOW has the confidence of the public. He is known to be a man of honor, of force of character, of working power, of ability and of pluck. * * *

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the Committee of Seventy, as you suggest, would get honest mechanics and contractors to come forward, who have had dealings with the Ring, as in the case of G. L. SCHUYLER, a mass of evidence would be collected that would be irresistible. The misfortune is, the guilty principals escape, while the catspaw has to suffer. HAGERTY had better for his own sake turn State's evidence, and tell at once who his prompters were. All can guess, and are at no loss to spot the man or men who were the prime movers of this felony of these vouchers. Where did Auditor WATSON, with his $7,500 per year, get funds to build his mansion, corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue? Out of SCHUYLER's bill of lumber, $468,000?

MORE LIGHT.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the German General Committee—The Position of the German Democrats—Corruption Denounced.

The German Union Democratic General Committee held a crowded meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, the lobby of which, some time before the opening of the proceedings, was crowded by the leading men of the German Democracy, all engaged in an earnest discussion, and, from their talk, it was apparent that some important matter touching the future course of the German Democracy in reference to the approaching campaign and the war against the Tammany Ring was to be discussed. It was understood that among other things some decisive action would be taken in reference to the address of the German Republican Central Committee to the German Democracy of this City, previously published in the TIMES.

The meeting having been called to order, Alderman SCHLICHTING took the chair.

Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted a report embracing the resolutions printed below. Mr. GROSS prefaced his report by alluding to the pending crisis, in language tending to encourage the citizens to joint and united action. He alluded to the circumstance that he himself belonged to the City Government, and that he represented two different Departments, and he was, on account of their honest and economical management, proud to be a member of these two Departments. If frauds had been committed in other Departments then those guilty of fraud were in the hands of justice, and justice should be rigidly meted out to them. He read the following resolutions:

Whereas, Grave responsibilities and dangers rest upon the entire Democracy of the City and State of New-York in consequence of the preferred charges and pending investigations against City officials; and

Whereas, A lamentable confusion and demoralization have seized the once compact Democratic masses of this City by reason of which they are threatened with complete dissolution; and

Whereas, The revision of the City charter and the nomination (desirable and unavoidable to that end) of capable and incorruptible candidates for the Senate and Assembly is a necessity already expressed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently recommend to the respective Ward Committees of the German Democratic Union Party the immediate organization of the Senatorial and Assembly districts, as well as the drawing to said district organizations of all those German voters who, free from petty party considerations, are willing to unite for the reformation of our City Government and the purifying and elevating the character of the State legislation.

Resolved, That the co-operation of the German-American element being desirable in the work of reform expected from the next Legislature, and it being the wish of all well-meaning citizens in the Senatorial and Assembly districts numerously or overwhelmingly inhabited by German voters, that capable and upright candidates of their own nationality be placed in the field, and that they be recommended for indorsement and support to other organizations as well as to the citizens in general;

Resolved, That we, German-speaking Democrats, harbor no thought of becoming faithless to the political views and principles maintained by us so long, or of throwing ourselves, by reason of the present troubles, into the arms of another party, so long as the Democracy of the City and State of New-York shows its willingness and determination to defend its assailed honor, to cast everything that is unclean and blameable, and to relinquish a system under which a once mighty and honored political organization degenerated, more and more, into a close corporation.

Resolved, That the German Democratic Union Party, being at this moment the only political body in this City which is not rent by internal divisions, does hereby declare its readiness to come to an understanding with other Democratic organizations for the purpose of uniting the Democratic voters, and of sending in common a delegation to the Democratic State Convention—an appeal which is bound to be answered by every sincere Democrat who comprehends the present situation, and who is desirous of averting the perils threatening his party.

Resolved, That in case a union of the Democracy of the City of New-York for the purpose of sending a delegation to the Democratic State Convention cannot be accomplished, the German Democratic Union Party will send a full delegation to Rochester.

Resolved, That as long as the Democratic Party of the City of New-York is not reorganized and united either in accordance with the sense hereinbefore expressed, or under the authority of the Democratic State Convention, the German Democratic Union Party will maintain an independent position.

Resolved, That, while we shall give our full support to every earnest and sincere reform movement in City affairs, we, at the same time, do remind our Democratic fellow-citizens to adhere to the great principles of their party, and to be on their guard not to fall, in the present excitement and confusion, a welcome prey to a party which has furnished, from above and from below, the example of lowering the standard of public morals and of corrupting the public officials.

Resolved, That the friendly approach of our Republican countrymen made toward us through the address of the German Republican Central Committee, we greet with a kindred spirit; and, for the purpose of a further understanding we charge the Executive Committee with the appointment of a conference committee of five to discuss the points raised in said address, and to effect, eventually, common action in City affairs of all German voters.

Resolved, That we urgently request his Honor the Mayor of the City, who has, by virtue of a State law, proceeded to regulate the election districts a few days ago, to act in the appointment of election officers not only in a non-partisan manner, but, also, to fill these offices with conscientious and upright citizens guaranteeing a thoroughly fair election, and thus to render to the Democratic Party the greatest service, and thus, also, secure to himself, the lasting gratitude of this community's best citizens.

Mr. MAX GOEPP spoke against the adoption of these resolutions, because they did not positively say whether this organization was to continue to act under the banner of Tammany Hall or not. He believed that if Tammany Hall again should be successful, it would amount to a victory of corruption and dishonest Government. He further believed that Tammany, by an honest election, would never again be successful, and all true Democrats should repudiate the corrupt oligarchy of Tammany. There was nothing to be said against the resolutions, with the exception that a repudiation of Tammany was not distinctly stated therein.

Dr. MERKEL observed that Tammany Hall was not mentioned in the document.

Dr. BERCKMANN argued in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. No objection should be made against these, because it was asserted therein, that they will remain Democrats. The independence, he argued, was fully declared in the document. The mother organization, he admitted, was in a dilapidated and woe-begone condition at this moment. Those who had been sinning had to bear the penalty; those who committed larceny had to be punished. The speaker in severe terms denounced the prevailing corruption, and regretted that there was no law to make short work with defrauding officers. The speaker denounced in bitter terms the movement to elect WILLIAM M. TWEED to the Senate, which was blazoned in the newspapers by the words, "Solid men to the front," sounding like irony, and exhibiting effrontery to the highest degree. He concluded his remarks amid the applause of the assemblage.

Judge GROSS also spoke in favor of the resolutions, which, he said, would be the means to unite all good and honest Democrats.

Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG also favored the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Twenty-Second Ward Germans Denounce Tammany.

The Germans of the Twenty-second Ward met, last evening, at the Park House, No. 227 West Fifty-third-street, for the purpose of discussing the City frauds. Mr. C. SCHNEIDER, President of the Association, read a letter from Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, urging them to persevere as upright, earnest, intelligent men in the work of purging the City Government of thieves and plunderers. Dr. H. T. HOLST made a stirring speech in response to the resolutions, all of which were adopted by acclamation. The resolutions were strongly condemnatory of "Ring" rule.

TWEED MASS-MEETING.

A Large and Rough Assemblage—Speech of Mr. Tweed—He is Renominated for State Senator.

A mass-meeting and torch-light procession was held, last evening, at the junction of East Broadway and Canal-street. Its object was to indorse the nomination of WILLIAM M. TWEED for Senator and of EDWARD J. SHANDLEY for Register. The square and side streets were filled with people, and fire-works and calcium lights were in profusion. There were 150 Police stationed around the stand, and they with considerable difficulty kept back the rough crowd.

Col. ROBERTS, on coming forward to preside, was greeted with great applause, after which he entered into a long statement in defense of TWEED.

Judge E. J. SHANDLEY, who was received with great applause, said he felt honored by the demonstration. He hoped they would give Mr. TWEED their honest, untiring and enthusiastic support. [Cheers.] Justice SHANDLEY then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That, pleased with his past record and having faith in his future, recognizing his ability and proud of his leadership, believing in his integrity and outraged by assaults upon it, knowing of his steadfastness and commending his courage, admiring his magnanimity and grateful for his philanthropy, the Democracy of the Fourth Senatorial District of the State of New-York, constituents of Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, in mass-meeting assembled, place him in nomination for re-election, and pledge him their earnest, untiring and enthusiastic support.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. FREDERICK A. SEAVER next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. TWEED, who spoke as follows:

MR. TWEED'S ADDRESS.

At home again among the friends of my childhood, I feel that I can safely place myself, my record, and all that I have performed as a public official plainly and openly to their gaze. Were I not to say that the manner in which I have been received this evening was not such as to make every drop of my heart to beat, I would be unjust to myself and unjust to those whom I am happy to see here this evening. At times like this, when to be a Democrat, when to hold public office is to be aspersed by lying partisans, condemned without trial, commented upon without stint, it is gratifying to the heart of any public officer to go among the friends of his childhood, take them by the hand, talk to them in a friendly manner, and find whether his record is such as meets with their approval or condemnation. Reviled as man has seldom been, traduced as man has seldom been, maligned as man has seldom been, I point proudly to my record to prove my character, and only ask a fair, a bold, and a very impartial investigation at an early day of all my official acts, and all the records and acts of my life. My friends say to me, "Why don't you reply to newspaper attacks? This paper says this, and another says that, another says another thing." I have only one reply: No man can answer newspaper attacks, and stop with the reply. The proper place, the true place, the only place where men should be adjudged guilty, or, if not found guilty, acquitted, is before a proper, competent and legal tribunal. That I have said to my opponents, maligners and traducers. I am ready at any moment to go forward and meet my accusers, not while they stand behind that mighty engine the Press. No man, unless he possesses the temerity and foolhardiness of a child, can do justice to himself by standing at the outside and fighting those on the inside. My public life has convinced me that all accusations against my conduct should be met face to face with my constituents, and this is the only true and proper way to meet those who traduce and revile me. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I place myself in your hands, and expect your nomination for Senator. [Cheers.] I say to my friends, stand by me, and show that the revilings which have been placed upon me are untrue and unjust. My majority at the last election was a mere 22,000, but at the next election I expect 30,000, and I would not take any less. I thank you for this manifestation of regard and for agreeing with me in the manner I propose to meet my traducers and revilers. I am glad to see so many of you here this evening, and I can only say I desire to be treated by you with the same justice I expect to be treated to by my accusers. I give way to those who are more eloquent than I am, and whose eloquence is their forte. I thank you, and while I trust my former life has met your commendation, in the future I shall strive it shall be so.

Addresses were also delivered by CHARLES M. BROOKS, Col. FELLOWS, Senator BRADLEY and others, and the meeting terminated.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following are additional delegates to the Republican State Convention:

TIOGA.—T. C. Platt, T. F. Pearl, Richard Spendly, F. F. Preston.

WESTCHESTER.—First District—Charles H. Swords, G. Hilton Scribner, John A. Henry.

SENECA.—Dr. Boiter, Asa Baker, John Abbott.

DELAWARE.—First District—E. H. Downs, R. S. Hughston, Alpheus Bolt. Second District—Norwood Bowne, Charles Marvine, H. S. Preston.

CATTARAGUS.—Second District—A. G. Dow, N. M. Allen, Francis Strickland.

ONEIDA.—Second District—Ellis H. Roberts, C. M. Dennison, D. B. Goodwin.

RENSSELAER.—Second District—R. M. Hasbruck, A. H. Allen, L. J. Snyder.

LEWIS.—C. L. Meriam, Chester Ray, C. A. Chickering.

JEFFERSON.—First District—John Sheldon, Mr. Lord, Dexter Wilder.

WAYNE.—First District—George W. Cowles, Thaddeus W. Collins, Anson S. Wood. Second District—Wells Tyler, Jr., John P. Bennett, Hiram Willits.

Breach of Promise—Ten Thousand Dollars Damages—A Sad Story.

AUGUST REINARTH, alias Heinrich Brener, was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail, last night, on a warrant issued by Judge DALY, Court of Common Pleas, upon the affidavit of CATHARINE KOUREIN, charging him with a breach of promise of marriage and asking for $10,000 damages. The plaintiff was seduced by the defendant, under promise of marriage, but the defendant, on the 3d of September, instant, married another woman and left the plaintiff to her unhappy fate. Bail was required in the sum of $1,000.

COLLECTOR MURPHY'S DEFENSE.

Reply to Henry S. Olcott—An Appeal to the Republicans of the State.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1871.

HENRY S. OLCOTT: I have a word to say to you in reply to your communication in the *Tribune* of this morning.

In the year 1865 you were clothed with authority to investigate frauds against the Government. Judging your fitness for the position you held by the communication above alluded to, you could have better served the State in another place, which will readily suggest itself. You attempted to implicate me in a fraud against the Government, and to effect your purpose you sought and obtained exparte and one-sided affidavits, which you had the inclination and opportunity to color to suit yourself. Some of these the persons who were interrogated by you refused to sign, because the facts which they stated were so distorted that they served the purpose of a falsehood.

Armed with these, you proceeded to Washington and preferred charges against me. On learning of this, I immediately demanded an investigation, and defied you to sustain your charges. The Secretary of War, from whom you received your authority, and who, judging from your letter, was quite enamored with you, and who, it is presumed, would give you a fair opportunity to sustain your accusations, appointed a commission to try me on your indictment. That Commission was composed of Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, (whose judgment the community will regard quite as valuable as yours,) HENRY A. HURLBUT, well known as a member of the firm of SWIFT, HURLBUT & CO., the leading firm in the hat business, and ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, once the publisher of the *Tribune*. They held open sittings in the United States Court buildings in this City, and patiently listened to all the evidence you could produce tending to sustain your accusations against me. In that investigation you were not without counsel, for you were assisted by JOHN SEDGWICK, of this City, than whom there is not an abler criminal lawyer. At the close of such trial, after you had proved and said all that interest and malignity could suggest, the commission at once and without hesitation acquitted me of all wrong. Having refused to listen to numerous propositions to purchase your already refuted affidavits, which were offered to me, I verily believe, by your procuration, you have new played your last card by exhuming them from their hiding place, and placing them in the hands of my enemies at a critical period in the history of the Republican Party of this State, to the end that they might, if possible, destroy me and injure Gen. GRANT's Administration, of which they are the avowed enemies. It is to be presumed you received the price which I refused to pay. You have emerged from obscurity only to become infamous. A just and discriminating public will not pass by a solemn trial and triumphant acquittal and second your attempt to vitalize affidavits taken in the dark, and in the absence of the accused, and which were proved false by the oral evidence which you failed to refute. Let me suggest to you an employment congenial to your tastes. Seek out any one who has been falsely indicted but afterward vindicated by a public trial, and, if possible, possess yourself of the evidence on which the false accusation was founded, and you will have a victim whom, perhaps, you can coax or frighten into buying his peace, if you find a weak or guilty man. If, however, you find one strong in the consciousness of innocence you will have no recourse except to ally yourself with some newspaper whose editors gloat over the destruction of private character, and if your victim happens to be a political enemy, they will second all your efforts to destroy him. In so doing you may gratify a vindictive editor, but you will also learn what measure of public indignation will be meted out to one who engages in such disgraceful business.

THOMAS MURPHY.

To the Republicans of the State of New-York:

The foregoing contains all I have to say to HENRY S. OLCOTT in reply to his letter in the *Tribune* of this morning. But I ask your attention for a moment. This OLCOTT has pretended to be a member of the Republican Party, and to have its interests at heart. He now professes to regard me as an unfit person to hold the important public office which I fill. As an evidence that he is either a knave in not lending his aid in opposing my confirmation, or a villain in accusing me of a crime of which he believes me to be innocent, I refer to the fact that during the warm contest over my confirmation in the United States Senate this man *held these papers against all solicitations of those who were seeking my rejection*. Then was the time, *if ever*, when they could have been properly used. Knowing, however, that they would then and there have been immediately and successfully answered, they were withheld. Now that they can serve the purposes of my enemies, he places them at their disposal, to enable them to impair my usefulness as a member of the Republican Party, and, if possible, destroy my character.

I cannot re-try the case here, but I submit to your candid consideration the following verdict of the eminent men who composed the tribunal that passed upon HENRY S. OLCOTT's charges, and rely upon it *for the present* for my vindication.

THOMAS MURPHY.

NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Pursuant to special orders of the War Department of the 2d of June, modified by orders of a subsequent date, the undersigned have the honor to report that they have investigated the matter of the two contracts of MURPHY and GRISWOLD with the Quartermaster's Department, the first dated the 31st of December, 1863, for fifty thousand army hats, and the second dated the 13th of May, 1864, for one hundred thousand.

At the commencement of the examination of witnesses, Col. OLCOTT disclaimed all intention of impeaching the regularity of the contracts, or the conduct of the officer by whom they were made. He also produced the Inspector, Mr. WHEELER, as a witness in behalf of the Government, thereby disclaiming, indirectly, all purpose of impeaching the propriety of his conduct. As the contracts had been executed, the hats delivered, inspected by the officers of the Government, accepted and paid for, the only question before the Commissioners was the one specifically submitted by the special orders of the 2d of June, whether there had been any fraud or failure on the on the part contractors. On this point they took all the testimony presented by Col. OLCOTT, on the part of the Government, and by Mr. EVARTS, counsel for the contractors: and the witnesses were specially examined in regard to the conformity of the deliveries to the samples furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

There is a good deal of conflict in the testimony; but the conclusions at which the undersigned have arrived, after the most careful consideration, are that no fraud or failure on the part of the contractors has been shown, and that the contracts have been substantially complied with.

It may not be irrelevant to state that the rejection of defective hats by the Government Inspector was a loss, not to the contractors but to the manufacturer, by whom they were furnished in conformity to the samples of the Quartermaster's Department.

The testimony from which the conclusions of the undersigned are drawn is herewith submitted, together with the arguments of Col. OLCOTT and Mr. EVARTS.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Major General.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.

A true copy.
(Signed,) ALEX. J. PERRY, Col. Q. M. D.
A true copy of a copy.
CHAS. DARROW, Capt., A. Q. M.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was probable in Dakota Thursday night has extended rapidly to the east and south-west, and is probably now over Lake Superior. The pressure has begun to rise in Minnesota and Missouri. The highest barometer on the middle Atlantic coast has moved south-westward and rapidly diminished. Clear weather continues on the Atlantic coast, and cloudy weather in northern Florida. Partially cloudy and hazy weather extends over the lakes and Missouri Valley. The winds on the Atlantic coast are diminished to light and calm. The area of brisk south winds has moved from Wisconsin eastward to Lake Erie. The temperature has risen from North Carolina to Maine, and eastward to the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The dry and hazy weather from Missouri to the upper lakes will, probably, prevent any rain-fall in that region, but the low pressure will extend eastward with increasing cloudiness into New-York and to New-England, where south-east and south-west winds are probable on Saturday. Brisk westerly winds will probably continue on the lower lakes, and pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M
Degrees Fahrenheit.	46	52	62	63	57
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.30	..	30.35	..	30.26

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 57.

The Virginia State Debt.

GOV. WALKER, of Virginia, has informed the Commissioners of West Virginia that he does not think he has authority to appoint Commissioners on the part of his own State to decide how much of the old debt of the State each of the two States is liable for. The adjustment of the matter will, therefore, necessarily be postponed until the meeting of the Legislatures

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The steam-ship *Main*, from Bremen Sept. 9, and Southampton Sept. 12, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those brought by the *China* on Tuesday.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

An English View of the Prospects of a Restoration of the Bonapartes.

From the London Times, Sept. 11.

Unquestionably, there may yet be a chance for the BONAPARTES. Revolution never has said its last word in any country, and less in France than in any other. France has just inaugurated what is considered the Third Republic, and it is true that the upshot both of the first and of the second French Republic was a BONAPARTE. But, in the second case at least, the thing happened "because it was impossible," and if the Imperialist Party look forward to a repetition of the same phenomenon, they may save themselves the trouble of speculating on the theories of probability, as the realization of their hopes is more likely to be the result of sheer chance than of rational foresight. Bonapartism, we are told, is "looking up," but that can only be in subterranean France. In the elections of January and June the Imperialists were hardly anywhere to be seen or heard of except in Corsica, and to that insular cradle of the dynasty it is even now necessary to have recourse to make, through the resignation of one of the ABBATUCCI, an opening for M. ROUHER. M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, whose faith in Imperialism was not shaken by his long residence in a Silesian fortress, takes his ground on the supposition that the Emperor may again become, as he has been, the peasants' candidate. But he forgets that what endeared personal rule to the peasantry was its boasted security and prosperity, its promise of peace and order. War and revolution may have arisen in sheer opposition to Imperialism, but the charm is no less irreparably broken. The upset may not be the coachman's fault, but the State needs a lucky as well as a skillful driver, and although misfortune might not be a reason for removing him from the coach-box, it is certainly not such a recommendation as should lift him into it again. Moreover, where the priests go there the peasants follow, and we look upon it as a symptom boding no good to the NAPOLEONS that, while the Pope congratulates M. THIERS on his elevation to the Presidency of the Republic, he at the same time allows his clerical organs to launch out into bitter invectives against the Imperial régime. Both the NAPOLEONS did much for the Church; but, to say nothing of the absolute impossibility of any ruler doing as much as the Church thinks is her due, the NAPOLEONS always ended by taking from her more than they had given. The Church dreaded, not without reason, the gifts she was fain to accept, and her gratitude is that of the hapless traveler who receives back his watch as a present from the brigand who has taken his purse, and who, though surprised at the malefactor's unexpected generosity, does not renounce his firm purpose to have him hanged on the first opportunity. Then, again, the Church, though she has in France, as everywhere else, her own political predilections, has borrowed a lesson from worldly wisdom, and she acknowledges accomplished facts without reserve. M. THIERS is welcome to her, as was the Emperor NAPOLEON, as was LOUIS PHILIPPE, as might be any ruler who would not too openly make common cause with her enemies. But she knows that her real enemies since 1815 have always been, and are, those champions of Italian independence to whom she seems now to have irretrievably succumbed. Italian independence, and especially Italian unity, never had any friend in France; but the man who came nearest to it, the man who achieved most in behalf of what had been the cause of his youth, was a NAPOLEON; and it would be vain to suppose that the French priesthood, or the peasantry who are guided by them, could ever feel any genuine enthusiasm for the Sovereign to whom they are indebted for Solferino and Castelfidardo. The glorious traditions of the First Empire lead many to fancy that the real stronghold of Napoleonism must be sought in the army, and BISMARCK himself is said to have conceived it possible to use the vast French force which he held captive in Germany as an instrument for the reconstruction of the demolished Empire. But it should be borne in mind that the military prestige of the First Empire has been utterly broken by the disasters of the Second; that, whatever may be said in behalf of the personal courage of the present head of the dynasty, the second generation of the BONAPARTES has not produced a single General; and that, if warlike deeds may be supposed to exercise an irresistible fascination on the imagination of Frenchmen, the DUC D'AUMALE, the DUC DE CHARTRES and the Comte D'EU have better titles to the suffrage of their countrymen than any successors of those Marshals whom the First NAPOLEON raised to the rank of Princes of his house. Doubtless the rasult of a long struggle for liberty in France has been to secure an undue ascendency of the military over the destinies of the country. But, had GAMBETTA'S Generals succeeded in driving the Germans from the French territory, Bonapartism would never again have had any chance whatever with the French Army, and although a tide of feeling more friendly to the Empire is supposed to have set in with the return of the captive regiments, it must be remembered that most of the old military chiefs—BAZAINE, MCMAHON and their comrades—have lost either credit or energy, and that for those who long to take their places a continuance of the present uncertainty is preferable to the constitution of any settled Government.

SALZBURG.

The Imperial Meeting—Summary of its Incidents—Probable Results.

Sept. 7 Correspondence of the London Times.

Embarrassing as the first meeting must have been to all parties concerned after so long an estrangement, both sides must have seen to their astonishment that not only was there nothing to separate them, but that, on the contrary, there was not a subject on which their views were not identical. There are no questions pending for either side, for the Prussian bond-holders of the Roumanian Railway could scarcely be dignified by that name, and disappeared as soon as the matter was looked into closely, so a treaty would have had neither object nor meaning; but still when the Ministers on both sides made their report to their Sovereigns a wish naturally arose to have some record of the exchange of ideas which had been made. Indeed, the wish to have such a record could scarcely be avoided on this side, for although the foreign policy for the whole Empire is in the hands of one Minister for Foreign Affairs, this policy is to be conducted with the knowledge and consent of the two Ministers-President for Austria and Hungary, who are responsible for it to their respective Parliaments. Neither of these latter had been to Gastein, and although they had been informed of what had passed, neither of them had had an opportunity of making his ideas known and heard, and this naturally suggested a second meeting, to which the two Ministers-President were likewise invited. Thus it was that the original plan of the Emperor WILLIAM to stop merely the night on his way back gradually expanded into a stay of two days. He arrived last night, and is to stop here till to-morrow morning, when he is to go by Reichenhall to Hohenshwangau to pay a visit to the Dowager Queen of Bavaria on her birthday, and then to continne his route. He left Gastein at 9 A. M., and was expected at 6 P. M., but it was well-nigh an hour later before he arrived. All those destined to meet him had preceded him. Count BEUST, who arrived the day before yesterday, Count ANDRASSY, who came yesterday morning, the Emperor himself early in the afternoon, and Count HOHENWART a little later. The part of the old Archiepiscopal Palace used as the Imperial residence is too small to afford accommodation to royal visitors, so the main part of the Hotel of the Archduke CHARLES, situated close by, in the north-easterly corner of Mozart Platz, containing the statue of the composer by SCHWANTHALER, was retained for the occasion. Of course, the usual concomitants of such receptions were all there. There was the guard of honor and its band; the Generals in full uniform, as well as the Governor; and last, but not least, the spectators, to give real life to the proceedings on such occasions. Crowded as Salzburg is at present with strangers and tourists, you might have expected that all the numerous hotels would have sent forth their army of inmates, but either they did not know of the meeting, or were engaged in making some of those delightful excursions which abound in this neighborhood, for those present formed but a small fraction of the few hundred people who had come to have a look at the German Emperor and his famous Minister. With his proverbial punctuality the Austrian Emperor, attired in the uniform of the Prussian Regiment of Guards, which bears the name of his grandfather, walked across the square opening out before the Imperial residence to the hotel where the German Emperor was to alight. Either the posthorses on the road to Gastein, used so much lately, were jaded now at the fag-end of the season, or the clocks of Gastein and those of Salzburg have, as everywhere else in Austria, a constitutional difference with each other, but the famous chime on the turret surmounting the Government offices on the Market-place had rung out its peal announcing 6 o'clock, and the big clock in the Cathedral and all the others had in succession struck the quarter before the sentinel placed on the road, coming at a run, announced the Imperial arrival, and soon after two postchaises came up at a jog-trot. In the first of them was the old Emperor, looking as hale and hearty as ever, attired in the uniform of the Austrian line regiment which bears his name. His appearance was greeted with a hearty cheer, which was taken up and continued until he alighted. The day was too fine to moralize on the vanities of human grandeur, but you could not help thinking that just about four years ago, on the same place, and, possibly, by a good many of the same people, another Emperor now in exile in England had been cheered. The cheers sounded so much the more strangely in this part of the world, in which Austrian feeling is perhaps stronger than anywhere else, and where you would have least expected that the humiliation of 1866 had been forgotten. Could it be that the struggle going on between the German and Slavonic population and the excitement caused by the election two days ago had led to a sort of demonstration? No; a glimpse at those around you reassured you on that point. They cared little, and possibly understood less, about the quarrels of the Guelph and Ghibelline. It was simply the old way of the world; the crowd bowed down before success, and greeted the sun that had risen. You could see this much better an instant later. The Emperor had already alighted when lo! there came toiling along a postchaise and four, the horses looking even more jaded than the rest. The line kept open for the passage of the carriages had been closed, and the postchaise came to a standstill. While the sentries made an effort to open a road for it, a polished steel-helmet, so deep down that it only showed a gray moustache underneath, rose up, supported by a powerful body, to get out and walk, instead of waiting for the clearing of the road. It was then only that people seemed to recollect that in their eagerness thad had forgotten what was perhaps the main part of the show. Prince BISMARCK was recognized and cheered as lustily as his Sovereign, when, with the characteristic disregard of obstacles, he made his way through the band, the soldiers, and the crowd, elbowing them right and left, and making as usual the best of the situation in which he found himself. The first greetings over, the Austrian Emperor came down, and stopped to see the guard of honor march past, and then walked across back to the Residence, greeted by an explosion of royal cheers, which left no doubt about the intention of showing a distinction. The disposition for cheering seemed quite divided, for when, soon after, BISMARCK, having scarce taken time to brush off the dust, got into his carriage to drive off and pay a visit to the two Ministers President, who live in the hotel facing the Residence, he again got his share of it, as did Counts BEUST and ANDRASSY, when they went over to the palace. In the evening there was dinner, all the Generals and field officers being invited. This morning the Emperor had out the garrison for an early manœuvre. There are only two regiments of infantry, one battalion of rifles, and a regiment of dragoons in garrison here, a force too insignificant to show the Imperial visitor, besides it would have been perhaps rather too early for any show of soldiery between the two Emperors. It is the time of the autumn manœuvres, and the Emperor, who takes great interest in the matter, and has only come back lately from the Camp of Bruck, took advantage of his stay here to attend one of the manœuvres. The forenoon has been devoted to mutual visiting, every one of the Ministers and Chancellors visiting each other, and being received in turn by the two Sovereigns. The visits were naturally more than visits of courtesy, and no doubt there was an exchange of ideas; but there was and will be nothing like a council or common meeting, except the usual social gatherings.

RESULTS.

Writing on Sept. 8, the same correspondent says: "If you ask what the result was, I have reason to believe that it was not so great as imaginative people have supposed it, yet enough to serve as a guarantee for the future relations of the two Empires, and for a common policy to be followed in any question which might arise. As I told you in my last letter, there is neither treaty nor convention of any sort made and signed. There is no question pending which could have given rise to such a treaty or convention. There is no sort of alliance, offensive or defensive, made against any one; the name of Russia or France, or any other nation, is not so much as mentioned in the record which both sides drew up, embodying the ideas exchanged. This record, showing as it does a perfect identity of views in the general line of policy to be followed, and the principles which ought to guide it, is but a skeleton which may be filled out should any occasion arise to apply these views and principles."

SPAIN.

The Royal Tour—Enthusiastic Receptions—An Insult from the Clergy.

Valencia (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

One of the most successful strokes of policy King AMADEO could have adopted has been the journey he is now making in the Provinces. His correct life and constitutional conduct during the eight months he has lived in Madrid have silenced his adversaries there almost completely. The more the people see of him the more they like him. From the Provinces, however, there have not failed to reach Madrid voices of discontent, arising out of ignorance and misrepresentation. To silence these voices and to remove these prejudices, or at any rate to test the value to be attached to them, the King determined to visit the people in person, and accordingly he started on Saturday last on a trip which will take him about three or four weeks. The Royal train left Madrid at 9 o'clock amid loud *vivas* from the officers, deputies and public officials who had assembled to bid his Majesty farewell. Gen. CORDOVA, Minister of War and of State, and Admiral BERANGER, Minister of Marine, with the principal officers of the royal household, accompany him throughout. The train pulled up for a few minutes at every station it reached. Their platforms, and far beyond their platforms, were crowded with people, who vied with each other in demonstrations of loyalty and affection. At many of them the troops and volunteers of the district were drawn up. Wherever this was the case His Majesty descended and passed them in review. At 4 in the afternoon Albacete was reached. Here his Majesty remained the night the guest of the Corporation. The people were all astir with excitement and delight. The bands of the garrison serenaded him during the evening. Next morning (Sunday) the journey was resumed at 7 o'clock. Only a few minutes' stoppage was made at every station till we came to Jativa, where the delay was an hour, and the King entered the town amid firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the plaudits of the inhabitants. At four in the afternoon we arrived at Valencia, having had throughout the most joyous and enthusiastic reception everywhere, to which was added that of Valencia itself. His Majesty proceeded on horseback through the crowded streets to the Cathedral. Here a marked insult was offered to him by the Bishop and clergy. It has been the custom in Spain, when the monarch went to church, for the clergy to meet him at the door and receive him under the canopy there. This was not omitted by the humble clergy of Albacete or Jativa, but at Valencia, when the royal cortége arrived at the Cathedral, they found no preparations made to receive the King in the proper manner. Without a moment's hesitation His Majesty turned aside and directed himself to the first open church he could see—that of the Virgin de las Desamparadas. Here he alighted and entered. Then, remounting, he rode through triumphal arches and crowded streets to the old mansion known as the Palace of the Duke of Fernan Nunez, which had been offered by its owner as his residence during his stay. FERDINAND, CHRISTINA and ISABELLA have all at one time or another been the guests of this aristocratic house. Little did they think the rooms they occupied would one day receive the representative of a dynasty established on the ruins of their own.

At a Bull-Fight.

Correspondence of the London Times.

On Sept. 5 the King set out at 6 o'clock to visit the hospitals and houses of charity, of which there are several in this city, with large rent rolls derived from old foundations. In the afternoon he attended a grand bull-fight, given in his honor, and had the infliction (for such it certainly is under any circumstances) of seeing eight magnificent *toros* tortured and slaughtered after the fashion peculiar to the Spanish people. I am happy to say that among the upper and educated classes of Spaniards the taste for this harrowing spectacle is fast dying out. With the common peple it is different. They would as soon be without their *pan* (bread) as without their *toro* (bull.) "*Pan y toro*" is a national by-word. King AMADEO is of too gentle and noble a nature to enjoy the spectacle of bleeding and slaughtered bulls and horses which so much delights the people over whom he reigns, but His Majesty considers it his duty, so long as it remains a national custom, to attend it when invited. Were he not to do so it would be taken as an insult by the people, who would put it down to every motive but the right one. I will not stain your columns with the details of this great *Corrida de Toros*. Suffice it to say that when the band struck up the Royal March in token that His Majesty was entering, the whole of the vast audience rose to their feet and cheered him loudly. As each bull was "dispatched" he threw down to the successful *espada* a morocco leather *petaca*, containing some choice Havana cigars and an onza of gold, (£3 6s. 8d.,) amid the cheers of the people. The celebrated bull-fighter, EL TATO, lost his leg last year through the wickedness of a *toro* at Seville, which refused to be killed without an extra bit of a fight when it was thought all fight was out of him. EL TATO, after suffering dreadfully under the unskillful hands of Spanish surgeons, went to England and procured a new artificial leg of the latest improvement. He is now back in Spain, and has made several attempts to act as *espado* again, but has had to abandon the idea for fear of lacking the necessary agility at the critical moment. It was so at Monday's bull-fight. He intended to have displayed his skill before His Majesty, but at the last moment he found it too risky. When His Majesty was informed of this, and of the fact that EL TATO was an idol of the people, he sent for him to the royal box. Dressed in the richly-embroidered and picturesque dress of his profession, EL TATO so made his appearance, looking awfully ill, and in pain. Bidding him be seated in a chair by his side, His Majesty began to talk to him in the kindest manner, the people all the while cheering loudly at this demonstration of interest in their "pet." When he rose to depart the King placed a beautiful Russia leather pouch in his hands, containing cigars, and, I was told, £10 in money. EL TATO thanked the royal donor, and held up the pouch to the people, who thereupon became frantic in their cries of "Viva el Rey!" "Viva Don Amadeo Primero!" One man near me, who was evidently a Republican, cried out "Viva la Democracia!" but seeing it procured no echo, cleverly added, "de nuestra Rey!" This, "Viva the Democracy of our King!" took the house by storm, and produced cheer after cheer. His Majesty complimented the people by staying out the whole of the "function." As he left the building the crowds in the streets gave him many *vivas*, and these continued all the way to Grao, the "port" of Valencia, some three miles beyond the city. In the evening His Majesty "turned in" to the Café Teatro del Circo Español, a second-rate "people's theatre." It was densely crowded, and the heat something it even makes me shudder to remember. The delight of "the people" at seeing him in one of their favorite resorts passed all bounds.

THE LATE COMMUNE.

The Refugees in London—Scenes in a Reunion of Exiles.

From the London Echo.

There is no "blood-red rag" over the door; snatches of the "Marseillaise" are not invariably issuing from every aperture; the inhabitants don't wear sombreros, and are moderate in their use of stilettoes and Venetian mantles; yet withal, at a bow-shot from the real British Oxford-street, and at less than a hundred paces from the thriving, but somewhat unromantic, locality of Tottenham-court road, a club of the Ex-Governors of Paris—M. THIERS' incendiaries—meet, and propose toasts to Universal Fraternity. To the ingenuous believer in the good faith and infallibility of your "own correspondents," the appearance of the incendiaries and of their council chamber is decidedly unsatisfactory. The latter is nothing more than a *salle à manger*, fitted for no darker deeds than dining, and a café containing no deadlier machine than a billiard-table. The company are, on the surface, as disappointing as the place. They are for the most part rather of the Faubourg St. Denis and Quartier Latin types than of the irrepressible Bellevue and Montmartre classes. "Bohemian" is about the harshest epithet that could be bestowed on them by a casual and superficial observer. But the Communist Club deserves more than a mere skin-deep study. Some of its members wielded a dreadful military power; some have done very efficient daily duty for the insurrectionary Government; others, and these are the most numerous, it must be admitted, have fought—stupidly, obstinately—consistently, heroically, for a cause which they cannot define, and would certainly not have supported, had not Parisians led and Provincials attacked it. These various classes of enthusiasts seem to fuse admirably, and produce a veritable realization of their pet and primary idea—*Fraternité*. The dissemblances between them are not only of political faiths and opinions, but of education, social standing, and natural intelligence. Looking down the broad table set here, in Bloomsbury, in the curiously scant and simple fashion of a little Norman *auberge*, you shall witness at every minute little conjectures and occurrences of a character simply phenomenal in England. The Ex-Dictator of Marseilles—himself a working jeweler, by the bye—is in familiar and *tutoyant* discussion with a compositor and a chemist's apprentice—whom he is about to "promote," I hear. Further on, a small and solemn doctor—who commanded all the Federals' ambulances and arranged the Federal concerts of the Tuileries, is talking with a vivacious shrug that would scandalize the Faculty, to a *modiste* from the Rue Faubourg Montmartre. Here the editor of the disgusting *Père Duchêne* is laughing with a citizen in a linen jacket, whom I take to be a waiter, but who is a medical student, contributor to the *Sociale*, and *aide-major* of the Communist ambulances. The room is crowded with groups of such heterogeneous composition that an Englishman who had lost no jot of his class prejudices might wad his ears and muffle his head in momentary fear of an explosion. There is no such fear here, and though the conversation is, as a rule, violently political and inflammatory, it is very rarely that one hears one word that might breed a quarrel. On one or two occasions, however, I have had ocular and auricular proof that the "Reds" have not yet succeeded in forming a society after the type of FLORIAN'S *Bergeries*—wherein RIVAROL longed to see a wolf. The wolf in the Communist fold is generally in the form of a *mouchard*—real or supposed. On hint of such a presence, the conversation suddenly reaches a strong and vibrating alto, in which the whole company join. Several citizens at least rise from their seats and apostrophize each other from different sides and ends of the table—one little man alone sinks deeper and deeper into his chair, piping vague ejaculations the while in a weak and wavering treble. It is a matter of some difficulty to perceive the reason of the sudden fury. Everybody wishes to speak at once, and all are too excited to pause and explain to the outer barbarians the details of the event which "has thrown them out of themselves," as they graphically phrase it. At last I recognized the word "Jew," and "spy." My left-hand neighbor elbows me in a good-fellow fashion, and favors me with a French wink, which is a spectacle to be avoided by persons of delicate nerves. "We must be careful, you know, *citoyen*," he says; "there is a spy in our midst." But my right-hand companion hears this warning, and is of a different opinion. He rises to his feet, and addressing the whole room in a voice like Jove's thunder, brings down a volley of applause by these words: "The citizen near me asserts that we must be careful, and restrain the expression of our opinions, because there is a spy in the room. But I say that if we believe this, we show ourselves unworthy of the generous and noble hospitality afforded us by England. Those who know English history are aware that even this little *salle à manger* is our own castle. Therefore, let us talk as we choose; and if there is a spy in our midst, never fear him, but kick him out." This allusion to England prompted several ex-Generals, Ministers, and delegates to clink glasses with me in token of their gratitude to *la libre Angleterre*, and I finally succeeded in making them explain that a certain Jew had pretended to be a refugee and destitute, and had been welcomed as such, and that it now came to light that the interesting Israelite possessed several hundred thousand francs, and could have had no other motive in simulating poverty but that of spying into the actions of the exiled Communists. Scenes of this kind are, however, of rare occurrence. Generally the two or three hours passed in the Salle Commune are given to sober discussion on abstract political questions, the exiles being somewhat shy of expressing their opinions on the actual events in France—and in their simple, half-childish bandying of harmless pleasantries from which a Frenchman would derive consolation in Hades. The Dictator plays, recites BARBIER'S burning themes, or sings tender old French love-songs with a voice that must have served him well when he bade the regular garrison follow him at Marseilles. An eccentric artist, who has the appearance of having dropped out of the *Vie de Boheme*, performs choreographic temptuous *anathema maranatha* at "*la Respectabilité*," and insists on wholly disregarding the evolutions of a can-can character, launches convenience of "Buttons" as an affront to that tutelary goddess of England. A sprinkling of the *grisette* element perfects the thoroughly Parisian atmosphere of the Club. There are other Communist *rendezvous* at Islington and Camden-town, but that which is above designated is, on the whole, the most characteristic of the class of men who led the Revolution of March, and will lead others before they die.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Points of Plon-Plon's New Pamphlet.

From the London Echo.

Prince NAPOLEON'S pamphlet, *La Vérité à mes Calomniateurs*, is a very curious apology. It is, moreover, a useful contribution to the secret history of the war between France and Prussia. It shows Denmark to have been the first and Italy the last hope of the Emperor NAPOLEON. We gather from it that so confident at the outset were the Emperor and his Ministers of securing the active aid of little Denmark, that the Prince NAPOLEON was actually named Commander-in-Chief of "the French and Danish land and sea forces," and that on the 23d July he submitted to the Emperor a plan of organization wherein Vice-Admiral LA RONCIERE DE NOURY is styled "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de mer Françaises et Danoises," and Gen. SCHMITH "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de terre Françaises et Danoises." On the morning of the 9th of August we are told that the Emperor visited his cousin in his tent at Chalons, and frankly said: "Things are going badly. You are of no use here; a single chance, not hopeful but still possible, remains for us. It is that Italy should pronounce for France, declare war against Prussia, and endeavor to draw Austria in with her. No one is better qualified than yourself for this mission to your father-in-law and Italy. Start at once for Florence. I have written to the King, here is my letter." The Prince started accordingly, and a fortnight later wrote from Florence begging to share his Imperial cousin's captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Prince NAPOLEON'S anxiety to appear to be a brave soldier, and his ill success in getting to the front in three campaigns, are very remarkable.

AFRICA.

The Rush to the Cape Diamond Fields.

The news from the Cape Diamond Fields seems highly satisfactory. The finds, says the *Cape Standard*, are enormous. A diamond of 120 carats has been unearthed at Du Toit's Pan. Dr. ATHERSTONE, who was one of the first to declare that diamonds existed in South Africa, was present when the diamond was found. A letter received in town from Du Toit's Pan, and dated the 15th of July, contains the following interesting particulars: "The weather has been cold. Ice an inch thick, and the ground covered with a white frost in the mornings. RAYMOND & Co. have started their engine and sifting machine just at the back of our tent. The engine is a success, but the sifting machine is susceptible of improvement. The steam-engine created an immense sensation among the Dutch, the most of whom had never heard a steam-whistle before. They crowded round so that very little work could be done. The next day the party found a 1-carat diamond. There are 20,000 people at this farm, De Beer's, and Bultfontein; and although you see little mention of the finds in the papers, they are immense. I see diamonds from 20 to 60 carats every day. At De Beer's, RAWSTORNE, of Colesberg, and half a dozen others purchased a claim of £110, and in four weeks took out sixty-three diamonds, including some of 17, 16, 8, 6, 4 and 5 carats.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MEILLET, the well-known French singer, is dead. He was aged forty-three years.

Baron HAUSSMANN and M. VANDAL have been appointed directors of the Credit Mobilier. A board meeting was held afterward, when the former was unanimously elected Chairman.

"During the thunder-storm which burst over Paris on Monday evening, Sept. 6," says the *Journal de Paris*, "the electric fluid struck the newly-arrived elephant in the Jardin des Plantes, and killed it instantaneously."

The Turin *Gazette* states that the first locomotive drawing an express train, in which was Commander AMILHAU, Director of the Upper Italy Railway, passed on the 27th of August through the whole of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

The inspectors of the Vienna Police are now undergoing a course of instruction in the French and English languages. They are thus to qualify themselves to act as interpreters between the strangers and the authorities during the Grand International Exhibition which will take place there in 1873.

The discovery has just been made at Marseilles that a large number of forged 25 franc French notes are in circulation. The imitation is said to be exceedingly good, but on the back in the article relative to the penalties inflicted by the Code, the word "Banques" is printed "Bandues."

According to advices which the *Nord* has received from St. Petersburg, the Turkish Government has sent a circular dispatch to the European Cabinets, in which it requests the abolition of the foreign post-offices in the Ottoman Empire. In Turkey, as is well known, several great Powers have postal establishments of their own. There is a French post-office, a German post-office, an English post-office. The Porte is now of opinion that it can undertake the postal service itself, and hence the action it has taken in the matter.

An inquest had been held in Jersey, England, on the body of CAROLINE ELIZA PALMER GEE, an actress, aged nineteen, who died from drinking cyanide of potassium. Deceased, who was about to leave the island for an engagement in England, had some words with her father, a photographer, respecting the cording of her boxes. She rushed from the room where the family were sitting, and saying she was choking went to the dark-room where the chemicals were kept, poured some drinking water into a jug containing twenty grains of potassium, drank off the mixture, and died in two hours.

According to a return published by the Russian War Office, there are now in the Russian Army two field marshals (excluding the Grand Dukes) and 1,110 generals, whose pay amounts in all to 4,166,668 roubles; 52 of the generals are paid at from 10,000 to 63,000 roubles a year, and 258 of them hold civil appointments. Of the Ministers, the War Minister has the lowest salary—15,000 roubles, and the Minister of the Imperial Court the highest—27,000 roubles. The salary of the Governor General of Moscow is 36,000 roubles; of the Governor of Poland, 63,574 roubles.

Some time ago an Italian coasting vessel, the *Filomena*, E. ROSSETA, master, which had arrived here with fresh tunny-fish, sailed again on her return to Sicily. She never reached her destination, and was supposed to be lost. She has since been found capsized with her sails still bent but torn, in the Malta Channel, by an Austrian ship, (the bark *Riccardo*,) and towed to Constantinople. From her papers and money (£30) being found on board untouched, it is presumed that her crew of eleven persons most probably perished in the squall in which she was capsized.

It is stated that some time must elapse before the casting of the commemorative war medals, which are to be made from the metal of captured French bronze cannon, will be completely finished, the Royal Mint being just now so busy with other work that not more than 7,000 medals can be produced daily. The breaking up of the cannon is carried on in the Royal Foundry, from which the pieces are taken to BORCHERT'S establishment, where they are melted and rolled into narrow strips, and dispatched in this form to the Mint. As yet only the guards and Saxon corps have received their medals; the soldiers are all to be furnished with them before any are distributed to noncombatants.

Gen. DUCROT has just pulished a pamphlet about Algeria, and dedicated it to the Duke D'AUMALE in a letter, rather incoherently written, in which, after putting forth his claims to the gratitude of his country, it appears that Gen. DUCROT has ever been a slave to duty; that he was first promoted in Africa by the Duke D'AUMALE, when Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of Light Infantry; that on the 30th of November he "broke his sword in the body of a German tirailleur," which for a General in command of a *corps d'armé*, seems rather rash. He winds up by a graceful allusion to the fact of his having first served under the Duke, and craves permission to place his little book under the patronage of the "former Governor of Algeria."

Workmen are still actively engaged in repairing the monument of the city of Lille in the Place de la Concorde. According to the *Monde*, the site of this statue evokes some painful reminiscences. In 1793 a restaurant stood on the spot, with the sign of "La Gullotine," and the private cabinets on the first floor were in great request as affording an excellent view of the scaffold in the centre of the Place. On each table by the side of the bill of fare, the waiters used to place a list of the traitors who were to be executed. COURBET (a member of the Convention) relates in his memoirs that ROBESPIERRE breakfasted there on the day when DANTON was sacrificed. True, indeed, some little time after the terrace was crowded to witness the execution of ROBESPIERRE himself. In 1794 the establishment changed its sign to Café de la Concorde, which it retained till its final demolition.

M. CHARLES GARNIER, the architect of the new Opera-house in Paris, has written on the subject of the Vendome column. He urges that that monument should be rebuilt, and the original statue of NAPOLEON I. replaced in the position it occupied during the First Empire. His theory is, that a public monument, no matter what it commemorates, should be regarded as a piece of history, and be held sacred. The smallest decorative ornament, an escutcheon, a crown, a symbol, the minutest detail, has, M. GARNIER maintains, an historical value, and ought to be respected. The *Siècle* objects to this theory, and points to the initials N. E. (NAPOLEON and EUGENIE) with which the new Opera itself is profusely adorned. It declares that these initials are evidences, not of history, but of flattery, or, at best, of mere architectural embroidery.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons has received a letter from Paris giving some curious details relative to the death of Commandant DE SIGOYER, of the Twenty-sixth Battalion of Foot Chasseurs. On the 21st and 22d of May he assisted at the taking of the gates of St. Cloud and Auteuil, the capture of the Trocadéro and the Palace de l'Industrie. On the morning of the 24th he was the first to enter the Tuileries garden, and by the promptitude of his action was able to save the Gallery of Antiquities at the Louvre from the flames. The same evening he distinguished himself in the attack on the Hotel de Ville. On the night of the 25th, while he was making a reconnaissance of the barricades at the Bastile, which were to be taken the next morning, he was seized by a band of insurgents. Being dragged to the Place by those monsters, both his hands were chopped off, and, his clothes being saturated with petroleum, he was burned alive. His widow and children are absolutely without resources, but a pension is about to be voted to them by the National Assembly.

The *Times of India* publishes the following letter: "SIR: Yesterday was Monday—a sacred day of one of the most sacred months, Shravum. At 5 P. M. I had bathed, and prepared myself for the worship of the Deity. My eyes were half shut by the drowsiness of abstraction in Him; and my heart was melting before His glory, and my mind, leaving behind the dark and labyrinthian regions of reason, had rested on the bed of belief. I was reflecting gratefully on the various resources of edification, subsistence and pleasure given by His bounty to man! In the midst of such reveries I was startled by hearing a noise like shooting. I went out to see what it was, and was told that the pigeon-shooting Europeans were engaged in the (to us) horrible and disgustful sport in the Sooneri Mehel! How must the Hindoos within seeing and hearing of the shots have been pained by such a deed at such a time! I am sure God has not intended the death even of His slightest creature to be a sport! Death may be a necessity—death may be an accident—but it can never be an amusement. I beg, &c. MAHADER TRIMBUCKHOY, a Brahmin, Broach, Aug. 1."

"The commune of Plainpalais, in the canton of Geneva, has the honor," says the *Swiss Times*, "of counting among its inhabitants one of the oldest men living, not only in Switzerland, but very probably in any other country of Europe. His name is JEAN-LOUIS CHEVALLIER; He was born in the island of San Domingo on the 11th of May, 1765; he is consequently in his 107th year. He lived in San Domingo till he was eleven years of age, when he was sent to Bordeaux to be educated, where he remained until he had attained his eighteenth year. He then came to Geneva, and was apprenticed to M. DESIR, watchmaker. At the time of the annexation of Geneva to France, in 1798, he was appointed Secretary of the Prefecture, which post he retained till the fall of the first Empire. From Geneva he was called to Bourg to perform the same duties, until in 1835 he was superannuated at the age of seventy years with a modest pension which has never ceased to be regularly paid to him by the French Government. M. CHEVALLIER is still in possession of all his faculties, except his sight, but his body is reduced almost to a skeleton. Various foreigners who have lately visited him have been much struck by the remarkable clearness of his mind and the retentiveness of his memory."

The London *Era* mentions some incidents connected with the late Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY'S marriage, to show that it was one of pure affection on both sides. Miss BIGELOW having met Mr. MONTGOMERY when performing in Boston, (on his return from Australia,) became devotedly attached to him, but her parents refused to sanction their union, having a more wealthy alliance for their daughter in prospect. When Mr. MONTGOMERY came to England, however, the lady soon followed him, with an intention of proceeding to Italy to cultivate her voice, and meeting with her lover, their engagement was renewed, and she became his wife, as has been already stated, only two days before his death. It was Mrs. MONTGOMERY who made two appearances at the Gaiety Theatre as *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." It was her intention to have repeated this character to her husband's *Claude Melnotte* at Rochdale, and arrangements were made for them to sail for America on the 7th. The deceased had made a will, but, owing to his marriage, the document becomes null and void. The widow will administer, and when all the property left is realized she will receive half the amount, and the deceased's two brothers the other half.

CURRENT NOTES.

An Ohio undertaker advertises a patent coffin as being very desirable.

A tomb-stone in a cemetery at Duxbury, Mass., is inscribed: "Chisel cannot help her any."

A Dubuque farmer put out a fire in his barn with a deluge of milk. Like other consumers, the fire-fiend couldn't tell it from water.

President GRANT has promised to attend the Carroll County, Maryland, Agricultural Fair, to be held at Westminster on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

Lieut. M. F. MAURY is to deliver the address at the Memphis Fair in October, and Gens. EWELL, BEAUREGARD, and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON are to be present.

Five brothers, of a family originally numbering fifteen, are living in Kentucky, whose ages are seventy-four, seventy-six, seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-five years.

Four brothers who went to the polls together in North Castine, Me., at the late election, are aged eighty-three, seventy-five, seventy and sixty-seven years. Unhappily they are all Democrats, although old enough to know better.

An unusually careless baggage-smasher, who runs an express-wagon in Boston, dumped a trunk toward the sidewalk a few days ago, and broke the leg of a lady who unfortunately chanced to be passing.

The citizens of Bangor, Me., are making arrangements suitably to receive and entertain President GRANT in October, when he visits their city to be present at the opening of the European and North American Railway.

The factory operators at Lowell, Mass., who now are allowed forty-five minutes for dinner, are to have an hour after the 1st of October, and their working day will be but ten hours and three-quarters long.

Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, has commuted the sentence of LEAH SCARBOROUGH, the colored girl, who was sentenced to death for infanticide, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years.

Hon. ELIAB A. CONVERSE, who was largely engaged in woolen manufacture, and has served in both branches of the Connecticut Legislature, died in Stafford on the 19th inst., at the age of sixty-six years. One of his daughters is the wife of Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG.

The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted resolutions in favor of the proposed Niagara Ship Canal, and will send delegates to the Convention in Detroit, to discuss the propriety of urging the immediate construction, as a national work, of such a canal, of capacity equal to the largest lake craft.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* reports that there was a desperate encounter at Fort Duncan on Sunday, Aug. 27, between Dr. A. C. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and Capt. ARCHIBALD BOGLE, Post Quartermaster at Fort Duncan, and that Capt. BOGLE was dangerously wounded in several places.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "There has never been a time when the City of Buffalo displayed more encouraging evidence of a substantial and vigorous growth than the intelligent observer may discover on all sides at the present moment. Go where you will, in almost every part of the city, these welcome signs are seen."

Delaware also reports a healthy family, it being told of Major HUNTER, of Delaware City, that he is sixty-nine years old this month, has not been sick but once in forty years, and has not taken a dose of medicine for more than thirty years. His father was eighty-five years old when he died, and never took a dose of medicine for fifty years prior to his death. The father was married twice and had twenty children, who never had a physician to see them in twenty-five years.

A meeting of the Anti-masonic Society, of Windham County, Vt., was held in Fayetteville, in that county, on the 15th inst. The venerable Vice-President of the General Association, Hon. AUSTIN BIRCHARD, who took an active part in the Anti-masonic campaign in 1831, was present, and Gen. PHELPS, its President, was among the speakers. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring that they will support the laws of the State which are designed to suppress secret societies, and will oppose all attempts to repeal them, as they consider all secret societies, of whatever form or designation, as hostile to republican institutions and dangerous to our civil and religious liberties. It was reported that the association is increasing in numbers, and will probably soon exceed, in this respect, any of the secret lodges of the State.

Texas is to have an exhibition of children at its State Fair in Houston, and the San Antonio *Herald*, saying it does not believe there is another community of its size in the United States that can produce so many perfectly beautiful and healthy children as the City of San Antonio and surrounding country, adds: "We want them congregated together on the second day of our fair, that the hundreds of strangers who will be there, may see them, that they may write letters to their friends and journals in other States, vouching for the health of Western Texas, as proven by the healthy and beautiful children of our section. No truer index to the health of any country can be found than the children. They are tender little waifs, which a harsh, miasmatic climate carries off, or reduces to sickly little pale-faced skeletons—objects of pity, while the smooth, even temperature of our elevated and undulating region, with sunshine by day and pure health-giving atmosphere by night, free from miasma and chilling fogs, brings the rosy tint of health to the little cheek, dimples to the little chin, and makes them the veriest rose-buds in this great garden of humanity."

Ashtabula, Ohio, now is taking its turn in having weird faces appear mysteriously upon window panes. One of them, differing from those previously reported, is declared to be visible from the inside, and is thus described by a wonder-struck spectator: "The outline of the picture was first noticed some weeks since by a member of the family. They were then dim, shadowy and indistinct, but gradually became fully developed, until at length a perfect picture was plainly discernible upon the glass. It is the picture of a man of middle age, full heavy beard, piercing black eyes, garments of a modern cut, and a wide turn-down collar. The eye is the striking feature of the picture. It is particularly bright and sharp, and rests upon you with piercing brilliancy, which seems almost superhuman and demoniac." The same account says: Hon. B. F. WADE and lady were among the first visitors, and "Honest Old BEN" departed in as much ignorance of the cause of such an effect as any one else. All attempts to wash off the portrait, even by the use of the strongest acids, have utterly failed. However, upon an attempt to remove the pane from the sash, the portrait entirely disappeared. On this occasion the glass had been purchased by a marvel-hunter for the sum of $25. Upon the glass being replaced, the picture was again as clear and distinct as before.

POLITICAL.

GOV. HOFFMAN.

His Address at the Buffalo Fair—Labor and Capital, and the Advantage of Labor-Saving Machines.

Gov. HOFFMAN made his promised address at the International Industrial Exposition in Buffalo on Tuesday. After alluding to the success of the biennial exhibitions, he said:

"Now, my friends, to what is this success to be attributed? It is to be attributed to the associated effort. Nations combined for the purpose of preserving peace. Capital combines to secure greater returns for its investments. Labor combines to protect itself against the encroachments of capital. What shall be said about these combinations? When nations combine for purposes of peace, God bless them. When capital combines to secure honorable ends, we wish it success. When labor combines to protect its rights under the laws of the land, God speed it. So it is when men combine for noble purposes: they are to be applauded, and the great end of all effort should be peace. Peace is the great blessing and war is a curse. Peace between nations, peace between States, peace between neighbors, peace between capital and labor, peace at home, peace abroad, peace everywhere by the grace of God. One thing more my friends. My remarks are not pre-arranged. I suppose one great object of this exhibition is to bring machinery as near as possible to perfection. There should be and is no jealousy between inventive genius, improved mechanism and labor. The sewing-girl in the attic that once was compelled to stitch and stitch, and had no companion but grim consumption, welcomes the more agreeable and useful sewing-machine. The laborer upon the farm looks upon the thresher, the reaper and the mower as a help he would not part with. They do not interfere with labor and its just rewards, but they help and develop it, and the improvement of machinery greatly saves and reduces labor. Look at your magnificent elevators upon your dock, performing the labor in an hour that once required a week by manual labor. Would any laboring man dispense with them? Not at all. Look at the watch factory, achieving the work in an hour which occupied months. These are but illustrations which may be enlarged upon in all departments of industry, and laboring men have learned not to look upon machinery as their enemy, but as their greatest help and friend. But these improvements have a higher and nobler purpose, and that is to elevate the laboring class above the level of the common working man. All labor is honorable, but men have learned that there is and always will be a difference between brute and educated labor. The laboring man has something more than muscle to develop. He has a mind to be improved. God gave man faculties to be developed, and it is a necessity that they be properly cultivated, one as well as another. There is much talk about classes—such as the rich and poor, the noble and ignoble. Such associations as these develop the great truth that there will be but two classes in the country, the useful and the useless. I do not speak in any spirit of demagogism, nor do I speak to curry favor; but I wish to be understood distinctly; it is a theory of our Government that there should be but these two classes—the useful and the useless. It is not expected there will be perfect equality. Some men will be more useful than others. There will always be this difference, and to claim otherwise would be to preach demagogism, for this can never be. Men who are capable of combining capital, mechanism and labor will become the most useful. Such an institution as you have established here gives power to the idea that labor is elevated by education, discipline and association. It is high time that our institutions of learning throughout this country should adopt this truth. I was glad last year to be a witness to the dedication, at one of the great colleges, of a magnificent public building, the gift of a successful mechanic, devoted to the application of the sciences to the mechanical arts. He gave the building, and himself endowed it with a fund sufficient to maintain the professors and teachers and supplied it with all the requisite machinery for its proper operation. I trust the time will come when, in our institutions of learning, the mechanic who seeks it can find the appliances by which he can learn the application of science to the mechanic arts."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. H. A. REEVES declines a nomination for State Senator.

It is intimated that Governor-elect BOOTH favors HARVEY EDGERTON for United States Senator from California.

The Louisville *Commercial* presents this ticket for 1872: For President, ULYSSES S. GRANT; for Vice-President, JOHN M. HARLAN.

Hon. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, of Maryland, is to take the stump for the Republicans in Pennsylvania.

The debt of Pennsylvania is now steadily decreasing, and at the close of last month was but $29,431,824.

Hon. W. H. CLAGGETT, who has just been elected Delegate to Congress from Montana, is to take the stump for the Republicans in Ohio.

Hon. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Pittsburg, is suggested by Pennsylvania Republicans for Vice President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY says he will not permit his name to go before the Minnesota Republican State Convention for any nomination whatever.

Every county but one in the Sixth District of Illinois has a candidate for the Republican nomination for the unexpired term in Congress of Hon. BURTON C. COOK.

Many of the Republicans of Niagara County favor the nomination of Hon. GEORGE D. LAMONT for Supreme Court Judge as successor of Judge MARVIN.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART has informed his friends who wished him to become a candidate for the Virginia Legislature, that he has no desire again to enter public life.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Rensselaer County have elected JAMES R. FONDA as their delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. HENRY CHURCHILL has published a card in the Rochester *Express* withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* asks why the next National Republican Convention should not be held in that city, and thinks the delegates would like to take a Summer trip to the Pacific coast.

The Democrats are already colonizing Philadelphia on a large and dangerous scale, and a repetition of the frauds of 1868, when so many repeaters from this City and Baltimore voted there, is likely to be attempted.

Senator JOHN F. HUBBARD, Jr., of Norwich, in declining to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, says he has an invincible repugnance to running again for any office whatever.

West Virginia, on the 26th of October, will elect not only members of its Constitutional Convention, but its full Legislature, County Superintendents of Free Schools, and a large number of township officers.

Dr. J. S. THAYER, of circus fame, is mentioned as a probable independent candidate for Congress in the Erie District, Pennsylvania. Of course, he must get out of the ring first, if he anticipates success in these days.

The Republicans *ought* to carry the Ohio Legislature, but the Democrats are canvassing their candidates for United States Senator, mentioning GROESBECK, EWING, PENDLETON, MORGAN and Judge RANNEY.

Yesterday the Democrats of Columbia elected Mr. PARKER WILLIAMS as delegate from the First Assembly District to their State Convention, and EZRA HAWLEY from the Second District.

The Texas Senate has adopted the minority report on the Election bill, which provides for the election taking place on the third Tuesday in January. This is said to be in accordance with the wishes of Gov. DAVIS. The bill is yet to be acted upon by the House.

JOHN M. COGHLAN'S gratification at his election for Congressman in the Third District of California, was heightened by the receipt of a telegram from GEORGE PEARCE, his Democratic rival, which read, "I move to make the election unanimous!"

Of the fifty-two signers to the invitation sent Senator SCHURZ to speak in Nashville, twenty-three were pronounced rebels in the war, eight were Democrats, two are now publishers of Democratic newspapers, and two are Republicans. Seven are uncertain.

The Republican Convention for Tioga County declared itself in favor of the nomination of Hon. T. I. CHATFIELD for Senator in the Twenty-fourth District. The delegates to the Convention are Wm. Smyth, Geo. Truman, Henry Coryell, Lucien Horton, F. S. Higbee and A. S. Emmons.

The popularity of President GRANT with the people of Ohio is being manifested in many ways during the progress of the campaign, and the Toledo *Commercial* says that gentlemen who are stumping the State are surprised at the enthusiasm created by the slightest reference to his renomination.

It is reported that Gen. ROBERT J. BETGE, one of the Democratic members of the California Senate, holding over, will hereafter act with the Republicans. He was elected as the representative of the German-Americans of San Francisco, who at the late election generally carried the Republican ticket.

Mr. GEORGE W. L. SMITH, of Kingsbury, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Washington County. Mr. SMITH is engaged in mercantile business, and the Troy *Times* says, is a young man of ability, probity, and marked personal popularity.

The Democratic Convention for Albany County, Thursday, was attended with much excitement in its organization. The following nominations were finally made: For Senator, John Tracey; County Clerk, John McEwen; Surrogate, Peter J. Rogers; County Judge, Thomas W. Vanalstyne; District-Attorney, N. C. Woak.

The mining counties of California show a considerable loss this year. The Sacramento *Union* accounts for it by the large emigration of Republicans thence to the agricultural counties, where the Republican vote was largely increased, and the removal of Democratic stock-herders to the mountain counties on account of the protracted drouth.

BOOTH'S gain in California over GRANT'S majority of 514 in 1868 is not far from 5,500. The defeat of MCGLYNN, the candidate for Harbor Commissioner, is probably due to the fact that German voters preferred their own countryman, ROSENFELD, on the Democratic ticket, and affords additional evidence that the gratifying victory in the State is due largely to the German-Americans.

For the sake of harmony, Mr. C. D. ANGELL has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Chautauqua County, asserting his determination to be the candidate of no clique or faction of the Republican Party, preferring to be a private in the ranks rather than a leader in discord.

WILLIAM SMYTH, editor of the Owego *Times*, is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Tioga County. CHARLES A. CLARK, of Newark Valley, was nominated for County Judge; CHAUNCEY T. WOODFORD, of Candor, for Superintendent of the Poor; J. N. DEXTER, of Waverly, for Special County Judge, and GEO. COOPER, Esq., of Apalachin, for Justice of Sessions.

The Conservative State Committee of Virginia has issued an address declaring that Virginia's revenues are honestly applied, that its internal affairs are well managed, and that prosperity reigns in all its borders. They claim that all of these advantages and many more not touched upon are wholly due to the fact that the administration of State affairs is in the hands of the Conservatives, and they implore the people not to take it away from them.

The editor of the Delhi *Express*, in sending us a list of the delegates from Delaware County to the Republican State Convention, says the delegations from both districts were chosen in the interests of harmony in the party and of an energetic onslaught on the common enemy. The Convention was unanimously for the nomination of Mr. GRAHAM for Senator, and for the renomination of Judge BALCOM.

Hon. JOSEPH H. RANNEY, the colored Congressmen of South Carolina, is visiting in Newport, R. I., and on Thursday evening held a reception, at which he gave brief statements of the condition of affairs in the South, showed some of the defects of the legislation of the last Congress, and pointed out the work to be done in the future. He said that the Kuklux are still active in some sections, and that a more vigorous execution of the laws is needed for the protection of Union men.

As Hon. RICHARD P. MARVIN, of the Eighth District, is understood to be sixty-nine years old, it is doubtful if he will be renominated. He has served three terms of eight years each, and the constitutional limit as to age of the incumbent is now fixed at seventy years. The same question is being raised in the case of Judge CLINTON, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, who is understood to be candidate for re-election. The constitutional term of his office is fourteen years, and if re-elected it is said there would be but one or two years intervening between the commencement of his new term and his constitutional disqualification.

The contest between the Bourbons and the Liberal Democrats of Kentucky is waged with unceasing vigor and much rancor. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for example, says: "We are as much for harmony as anybody. But the terms must be reciprocal. That is a very questionable truce which invites into its embraces a party that has been wantonly attacked and wrongfully attacked, without so much redress as a civil word or nod to denote the perfect equality of the arrangement and the basis on which it rests." On the other hand, the Lexington *Press*, referring to the *Courier-Journal's* following, says: "Bent upon war, the marplots will fight the phantoms of their own fancy, rather than not fight at all. They have introduced the strife of actual, angry conflict, where the drum beat should never have been heard, and where the trophies of war should never have been seen."

LOCAL POLITICS.

Brooklyn Republican Primaries—Delegates Elected.

The Brooklyn Republican primaries, for the election of delegates to attend the Assembly Convention, took place Thursday night. The following were the tickets elected in the respective wards:

Wards.

First—R. Cornell, D. M. Easterbrook, I. S. Bangs, Danl. Ward, M. Gaffney.

Second—James Hanley, A. G. Becude, Arthur McCaffney, Marshal Gandisch, George Williams.

Third—A. B. Baylis, Ripley Ropes, R. F. Buck, Geo. L. Nichols, Samuel Hutchinson.

Fourth—Burdet Stryker, Isaac Allen, F. L. Dallon, E. Oglebie, Wm. Howland.

Fifth—John Leary, B. F. Crumbel, Chas. A. Brand, H. S. Spear, Leander Conklin.

Sixth—Hugh Allen, C. Parrish, E. H. Kellogg, R. T. Thompson, S. B. Vreeland.

Seventh—Jeremiah Bedell, Sam'l Hunter, D. S. Stewart, Ebenezer Kimball, Alexander Cashow.

Eighth—R. W. Fielding, John Newel, Wm. Woods, W. A. Blatchford, James Van Valkenburg.

Ninth—Phil. F. Brennan, Thos. S. Gregory, Geo. H. Davenport, John Flamer, Arthur Craeton.

Tenth—J. F. Henry, J. T. Whitlock, Lons H. Rowland, Geo. Thomas, J. T. Norton.

Eleventh—Albert Ammerman, Ernest Fowler, Wm. Smith, L. H. Foster, Sam. R. Mount.

Twelfth—Charles Phelps, James Johnson, George H. Booth, John Shaw, A. B. Johnson.

Thirteenth—W. B. Combs, Benjamin Wilson, M. Hayward, Chas. Small, J. P. Conklin.

Fourteenth—S. S. Maddox, Thomas Simpson, D. Gourley, John S. Taylor, James Bates.

Fifteenth—E. C. Hoyt, W. H. Merritt, D. J. Ross, Owen Thomas, H. T. Taston.

Sixteenth—Jacob Worth, M. J. Petrie, Charles Lessure, Thomas Whitford, Alexander Rosengarten.

Seventeenth—D. W. Lewis, W. Penny, Clinton Furbush, John Rowland, George Lamb.

Eighteenth—Thomas Lummy, Walter Taylor, Daniel Leister, Samuel L. Caverly, Richard Mimo.

Nineteenth—George H. Fisher, Ernest A. Walter, W. F. Sanxter, George Fletcher, J. Renz.

Twentieth—Samuel Belcher, H. A. Richardson, M. W. Manchester, R. Isdell, W. S. Wright.

Twenty-first—W. O. B. Leesch, M. C. Carle, C. H. Flaven, Francis Weeks, John L. Guischard.

Twenty-second—E. H. Winchester, Charles H. Richmond, John V. Lott, W. W. Whitehead, Elisha D. Hawkins.

The Germans of the Ninth District—The Times Indorsed—Tammany Denounced.

The German citizens of the Ninth Assembly District held a very enthusiastic meeting at their head-quarters, No. 495 Hudson-street, Sept. 20, E. W. ALBRECHT in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the German citizens of the Ninth Assembly District hereby tender their warmest thanks to the NEW-YORK TIMES for bringing to a practical issue the unparalleled frauds of those unblushing thieves who have so mercilessly robbed the people of this City, and we trust that they will receive that punishment at the bar of justice which they merit.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support no candidate for election to any office in the Municipal Government who has not a clear record in regard to honesty, and that we earnestly appeal to all Germans of this district who love and desire an honest City Government, to unite with us to secure this necessary and so much desired object, and that we cordially invite all to meet at the above-named head-quarters on Monday evening, Sept. 25, to perfect a union with other German clubs organized for this purpose.

The Committee on Nominations of the Tammany Republican County Convention.

The Conference Committee appointed by the Tammany Republican County Convention at the meeting on Thursday a week ago, consisting of one delegate from each Assembly District, met last Thursday evening at the Lincoln Club Rooms, on Union-square, Mr. JOHN FAULKNER presiding. The Committee was appointed to select candidates for county officers, consisting of one Judge of the Supreme Court, two of the Superior Court, and one each of the Common Pleas and Marine Courts, and also for Register, with power to confer with other committees. No definite action was taken, and speeches were made by various members favoring delay until other conference committees had been appointed, with a view to the selection of popular candidates. The Committee will meet again next week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A boat club has been organized in Sing Sing, under the name of the Ossining Boat Club.

Mr. JACOB FISHER, of Morrisania, while crossing the railroad track, on Thursday evening, was struck by a New-Haven Railroad car, and had one of his arms broken.

Mr. SAMUEL CHASE, carpenter, of New-Rochelle, who was fatally injured a few days ago by the fall of a scaffold upon which he was at work, died on Thursday night.

The second steamer of the New-York and Morrisania steam-boat line, now in the course of construction, is to be ready to take her place on the route on the 1st day of October. She is to be called the *Harlem*.

Mr. WM. ANDERSON, of New-York, the owner of a large tract of land at Tarrytown, brought an action against Mr. VAN TASSEL, the road overseer of that village, for trespass and damage by carrying away a portion of the sidewalk which had been constructed by the plaintiff. The case was tried before Justice GILBERT at the Supreme Court Circuit, at White Plains, on Thursday last, and the Court held that the overseer was justified, by virtue of his office, in the course which he pursued.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Interesting Exhibition of Useful Articles—Description of the Various Departments—The Fair a Great Success.

Exhibitions of the processes and productions of national industry may be termed the colleges of the world's commerce. Their value as educational media is so great that they can never be too frequently repeated, never too much encouraged by an enlightened Press. No manufacturer can possibly visit such an institution as the American Institute Fair, now being held at the Empire Rink on Sixty-third-street and Third avenue, without gaining much valuable information. And indeed it may be broadly affirmed that those who can use their eyes intelligently will learn more here in five minutes than they could have acquired in a year of desultory reading. For at these places the exhibitors take a pride in unveiling the secrets of their trades and showing not only the products themselves, but the methods by which they have been arrived at. It is true that they are defended by patents, but it shows a generous confidence in the integrity of others and a belief in honest emulation which is an enormous advance upon the past. Then every handicraft was a mystery, not to be revealed to outsiders under the penalty of death itself. The bridge-builders and the free-masons and the carpenters learned the methods and appliances of their guilds between closed doors and with whispered instructions. From such a time to the great free, generous present is an immense step upward, and gives bright auguries of what is yet to be wrought out, when labor and capital have adjusted their differences for good and all.

The Rink is a capital place for the Fair because it is spacious, very lofty, and well lighted. The entrances, however, are not handsome and have not received that decoration which would have tended to favorably impress visitors. The antichamber, which comprises the department of fine arts and education, has also a cold and cheerless aspect. But when this is passed and the spectator has fairly gained the threshold of the Rink his eyes are dazzled with brilliant floods of light and color, and his ears enchanted with superb music. The *coup d'œil* presented is an animated one. The great arched trusses of the roof have been wreathed with masses of bright bunting, and the spaces between the spandrels have been decked with frescoes of the arms of all the States. Above each is a banner all afire with stars and stripes. Above the outer edge of the promenade, on each side, are also numerous gay flags and bright signs referring to the things exhibited below. At first sight all is confusion, and only two or three things start out from the general mass and fix themselves on the sight. Of these the first is undoubtedly the band stand, which is surrounded by sloping broad shelves which are covered with dahlias of every hue and tinge, masses of gladioles, tube roses and petunias. These are lightly embedded in wet sand and retain their freshness for several days, being replaced by the exhibitors when faded. On the right of this stand the eye is next attracted by some light fine vines in huge green tubs. These are literally covered with huge bunches of grapes, including luscious black Hamburgs, golden Chasselas, black Burbarossas, white Muscats and others. These vines have evidently been pruned so as to keep nothing but a central stem and short side-branches, which are trained espalier fashion. They stand in huge tubs, neatly adorned with moss, and being placed on a stout exhibition table, from their height make a very conspicuous figure, and draw much attention. The man at the table in front prospers by this. He is a canny Scotch gardener from Staten Island, and has a collection of Alpine plants, many of which are very curious and interesting. But he is very snappish, and quite terrifies the young ladies who ask him questions. "Hech, missie; dinna ye ken that yon's a sedum. Thretty-three specimens of sedum ha' I on this table. Sech a theng was never seen in these parts. Yon bonnie plant ev the coppery leaves is an *Echeveria mettalica*, and its nearly four feet high. There's na anither sech in a the Amerikys." The old gentleman has good reason to be proud of his collection, which is indeed unique, and cannot be matched this side of the Atlantic. He exhibits also a new and beautiful arrangement of many varieties of the sempervivum and mesembryanthenum in a handsome rustic basket for the drawing-room. The little pots of sedum montana, rupestre, lutea, &c., are evidently the pride of his heart, and represent months, perhaps years, of careful search over hill and dale.

In this neighborhood are the apples, pears and peaches, neatly arrayed in plates over some six semi-circular tables. Of these there are estimated to be 250 varieties on exhibition. Among the peaches are some luscious rare ripes, which evidently make the visitors long to disobey the order, "Please do not touch the fruit." In spite of the temptation, and of the daily thousands of visitors, not one has been taken. In rear of these tempting tables is one which contains something that would gladden the agricultural heart of Mr. GREELEY. It displays two enormous cucumbers, one five feet long, weighing sixteen pounds, the other four and a half, weighing but twelve pounds and six ounces. On one side of this is a small bough from a pear tree, which has on it eighty-seven pears. Whether this was the result of deep plowing could not be learned from the attendant. It is the variety called Vicar of Wakefield, notoriously a prolific stock.

Leaving the fruit, and the squashes, and the cucumbers, and crossing over to the other side of the band Stand, the visitor passes by MATTHEWS' soda-water fountain. It is built in a pyramidal form of white marble, and is decorated with glass lamps of various forms, representing pine-apples, bunches of grapes, and other things suggestive of luscious syrups. At night time, when these are lighted, they make a fine display. MATTHEWS has the exclusive sale of soda-water in the building, and exhibits a fine fountain of sarencolin marble, built in the form of a Gothic cathedral, with beautiful silver-frosted and fretted work. He also shows a fine large generator, and has an attendant to explain the process. Opposite to his central stand is the large counter where the Philadelphia candy is sold. It is of excellent quality, and only twice as dear as that sold by New-York houses of the same standing. Near to this region of sweets, where childhood fondly hovers, comes the department of the dwelling, where furniture of every description, and utensils of every sort, are exhibited by numberless horses. Among these is an electrical system of ringing bells, which always draws a crowd. There is a section of a house front showing door and window. On the side of the door are three little buttons. The inventor stands in front and points them out. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, if I wish to enter the house, I press the bottom button, (tinkle, tinkle, tinkle from a very sweet-sounding bell high up in the roof,) So long as my finger presses the button the electric current is maintained, and the ringing continues. I remove the pressure and it stops." Chorus of ladies, "Beautiful! so simple and so scientific, isn't it?" The demonstrator continues: "This second button is a night bell and alarum for medical men. A night patient presses it, and it sounds a bell close to the doctor's ear, (tinkle, tinkle, tinkle from quite a loud bell right overhead.) This third button communicates with the servants' rooms. I will now draw your attention to the shutters of this window. If a burglar presses either of them ever so lightly he immediately sounds an alarm bell," (tinkle again, to the great delight of the audience.) This is quite a feature of the Fair, and wherever the visitor goes he is sure to hear the tinkle of the electric bells.

In the body of the hall, and pretty close to the band-stand, is the table of the New-York and Texas Beef Preserving Company. They exhibited last year, and opened tins of their meat, which everybody was allowed to sample at will. This year they are not so liberal, to the great discontent of many country cousins. A great strapping fellow, with a bright-eyed, rosy cheeked lass on his arm, gazed at the open tin for some moments without speaking. Its appetizing appearance evidently made his mouth water. He stared at the jelly, then looked about evidently for a spoon. Not seeing one, he fumbled in his pockets and produced a huge clasp knife, with an open broad blade, and advanced upon the delicious-looking beef. An attendant ran up hurriedly and parried the blow adroitly with a pamphlet. "You must not touch anything if you please." "What," said the country visitor, with astonishment on his features, "hain't you giving tastes of this meat." "No, Sir, we are not." "Why down there is a feller giving away flour." "Very well, Sir, you'd better go and get up some flour." "You ain't going to be poorer than him, air yer." "We don't allow any one to touch our tins, Sir; that's all I have to say." The friend from the country turned away, whispering "I du believe tis rotten after all," in a pretty loud tone.

This aspersion was altogether false, for the writer, with other members of that privileged body, the Press, had the pleasure of tasting some of this meat and found it not only good, but a positive delicacy, ranking pretty close to boned turkey. It has all the flavor of roast meat, and the tins are full of the most delicious jelly, and no more resembles the preserved meat of past times than the galleys of COLUMBUS do WILLIAMS & GUION'S steamers. The present price is $1 35 for an eight-pound tin, which is yet too much for the poor classes. If the maker, Mr. GEORGE MUNROE, can bring it down to $1, he will have solved one of the problems of the nineteenth century—the more equitable distribution of animal food.

WHITFIELD'S ale pumps are in this vicinity, and are magnificent objects. That part which has hitherto been made of brass, is here of *viel brun*, a beautiful brownish red marble with white mottlings, and this is further adorned by two panels of other marbles, Belgian black and *jaune fleuri*, a marble of a deep orange color, alternating to pale primrose with fine red palings. The handles to the pump are of ivory, set in white metal, and the body of the article is of black walnut. This has a very English look about it, but was manufactured in the City from a model of some London maker. There is near it a pretty model of an English oscillatory steam engine with feathering paddles. The finish of this is very fine, even the minutest parts being beautifully wrought. This was always surrounded by admiring crowds, for these engines were used in the swift blockade runners that in too many instances set our best war steamers at defiance. Yesterday, when the crowd here was at the thickest, the band commenced to play a German galop called "Yagdlust," or "The Pride of the Chase," in which two pieces of thin wood are clapped together, to imitate the cracking of a whip. When this cracking commenced, a lady screamed and cried out "Oh! my God, there's going to be another cracker explosion," and this produced some commotion, which luckily was not of any duration, for a stampede in a place so crowded with machinery and heavy objects, would be very disastrous.

Next to the Department of the Dwelling comes that of Dress and Handicraft. The cynosure of all eyes is naturally the case of LORD & TAYLOR'S, which is a perfect gem for taste of arrangement and for bright colors. It attracts, however, only fair eyes. The sterner sex prefer to examine REMINGTON'S beautiful display of breech-loading rifles and revolvers. The Ward Briton-gun is also exhibited, also the Whitney, but the Remington draws the greatest crowds. Close to his display is a table covered with tools of every description, including a tool-chest for a carpenter, complete with everything that science has devised up to the present date. Mechanics looked with interest at JOHNSON'S compressible globe-valves, but to the uninitiated they were simply metal mysteries connected with plumbing. In this department, also, were huge kerosene safes, and bright-looking headlights for locomotives.

The Department of Fine Arts and Education occupies the anti-chamber and part of the gallery. It contains many fine specimens of photography, but nothing that could exactly be called a painting. Miss VINNIE REAM exhibits some sculpture, among which is a bust of Columbia, which shows real talent, and is infinitely preferable to the bust of LINCOLN. This reveals him, not as genius should have seen him, with his soul bursting through the ungainly mask of his face, but as the photographer has given him to the world. This was poorly done. The seventh group of this department includes philosophical instruments, chronometers, watches, barometers, pyrometers and other measures of the invisible powers of nature. Here at the table devoted to the cases of GIUSEPPE TAGLIABUE, the gentleman who made the thermometers for the Court-house, and tore his hair when he found that the Ring had charged the City $1,500 for $48 worth. An attendant exhibits the action of a coal-oil pyrometer, an instrument invented to test the explosive point of volatile oils. It has two merits. It is ingenious and it is certain. The attendant takes off the top, which contains a thermometer. The rest is something like a French coffee-pot. There is a cup for the oil, which is placed in a compartment where it is surrounded by water. Underneath is a recess for a spirit-lamp. This is lighted, and the top is put on again. As the water becomes heated, and the oil also, the thermometer marks the increase. On the top are two small valve holes, which are opened by a little rod, and a chamber which receives the explosive vapor from the oil as soon as it arises. If the oil is good, this will be between ninety and 100 degrees; if very bad, between sixty and seventy-five. The operator is trying a bad oil. He sees the thermometer mark seventy-four, and he applies a lighted piece of paper to the chamber. Puff. There is a tiny explosion, and a little cloud of white gas comes forth. The attendant informed his listeners that the best oil which he had tested was Pratt's astral oil. In the same case were self-registering thermometers, which could be set at night, and would mark the minimum and maximum temperature when there was no eye to watch the changes. Also, lactometers to grade the quality of milk; hydrometers that would show the amount of pure alcohol in spirits, and pyrometers marking up to 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit, for furnace men, porcelain bakers and others. It must be pretty hot where such things are used. The attendant informed the reporter of the TIMES that the coal-oil pyrometer was ordered by an ordinance of the Aldermen, to be used by all who retailed petroleum, but Mr. TAGLIABUE had been asked to pay $5,000 by an Alderman for the privilege. He refused, and the ordinance was never enforced.

In rear of all these metres is a planitarium constructed by a Mr. G. S. WORTH, of Brooklyn, which is exceedingly simple and inexpensive. It represents the sun, earth, moon and those planets within its orbit. The maker stands by it and demonstrates upon it the changes of the season, and of night and day; also the eclipses; also the position of the moon to the earth, never presenting but one side. All these things which it is impossible for any child to comprehend without help were made so plain by this ingenious instrument that its adoption in public schools should be imperative, if there is any pretense there at present of teaching astronomy. Close to Mr. WORTH'S planitarium are some fine thermometers and barometers of German construction, beautiful in finish, and no doubt exact and trustworthy. In front of them is the Waltham watch display, where an attendant courteously hands every visitor a handsomely got up pamphlet with a full history of the American watch. This pamphlet is noticeable on account of its advertising, part of two pages being taken by a weak-kneed daily at a great expense to prop its failing circulation.

THE LATE CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Meeting of the Publishers and Book-Sellers—Impressive Tribute.

An impressive and eloquent tribute to the memory of the late CHARLES SCRIBNER, head of the publishing-house of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., was rendered yesterday afternoon, by a meeting of publishers and book-sellers, at the store of SHELDON & Co. Representatives of all the leading houses in the City were present, and the trade-sale was adjourned to allow those in attendance to join in this tribute of respect to their late associate.

Mr. SMITH SHELDON called the meeting to order, and upon his nomination, Rev. Dr. CARLTON, of CARLTON & LANAHAN, was unanimously chosen Chairman. GEO. P. PUTNAM was elected Secretary, and upon motion, the Chairman named the following as a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Messrs. GEO. P. APPLETON, J. W. HARPER, SMITH SHELDON, J. C. BARNES and E. P. DUTTON. As representatives of the trade in other cities, J. R. OSGOOD, of Boston, and Mr. INGHAM, of Cleveland, were added to the Committee, which, after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, By the death of Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, one for so long a time and so prominently associated with us as a member of the publishing fraternity, has been removed from us, as well as from a large circle of literary and personal friends, it seems fit and proper that we especially should express our sense of his loss, and render a suitable tribute to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, by his rare literary judgment, his ripe scholarship and his generous culture, was eminently well fitted for the high and commanding position which for a quarter of a century he has occupied as a leading American publisher—a position which has reflected honor upon himself and upon the world of letters, and in which, by his cordial relations with other publishers, with his business associates, and with eminent authors at home and abroad, he surrounded himself with a large circle of friends, who regarded him with profound esteem and fraternal affection, and who will ever tenderly cherish his memory.

Resolved, That the business sagacity, the discriminating literary taste, the industry and unsullied integrity which enabled our friend, Mr. SCRIBNER, to build up one of the most useful and important publishing-houses in America, are qualities which, however remarkable in themselves and in so rare a combination, still appear to us not more estimable than those characteristic traits of mind and heart by which, to all who knew him, he stood forth as the signal representative of the noblest manliness, of every gentlemanly attribute, and of the highest Christian virtues.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased, whom a few months since he left in comparative health and vigor, but to whom from beyond the sea only his material form can be returned, we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies, hoping that the remembrance of the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him may in some degree alleviate the sense of irreparable loss occasioned by his death.

Resolved, That upon the occasion of Mr. SCRIBNER'S funeral we will, by our presence at and participation in the ceremonies, render to his memory those tributes of respect and affection which his eminent position and worthiness, as well as our own feelings, must inevitably suggest.

GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq., moved the adoption of the resolutions in a feeling and appropriate address. He alluded to the pure tendency and high importance of the works which had gained for the house, of which Mr. SCRIBNER was so long the head, its wide reputation. He also spoke of his personal character, the kindness and natural courtesy of his disposition, and his sensitive integrity, qualities which made his loss a personal affliction to every member of the trade who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He suggested, in conclusion, whether the occasion might not be useful to all present, and whether the character and career of their eminent friend, who had gone to a better world, might not serve for the encouragement and example of those who were left.

Mr. PUTMAM'S remarks were attentively listened to; at their close the resolutions which had been read were unanimously adopted, and on motion, the Secretary was requested to send a copy of them to the family of the late Mr. SCRIBNER, and also to have them printed in the daily papers.

New Steam-Ship for the New-York and Mexican Mail Line.

Messrs. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, the proprietors of the new steam-ship line from New-York to Mexico, have contracted for another steam-ship of magnificent proportions. She is to be 267 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 26½ feet deep. The hull is to be constructed by Messrs. JOHN INGLIS & SON, of Greenpoint; her machinery will be furnished by the C. H. Delamater Iron-works. The cabins and saloons will be of rosewood, black walnut, and satin, and all modern improvements will be introduced, as it is the wish of the proprietors to provide the best possible accommodation for passengers. The new vessel will be named the *City of Havana*, and it is expected that she will be the fastest vessel of this popular line.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

Concluding Day of the Meeting—Large Attendance and Fine Sport—American Girl Beats George Palmer—Time, 2:23 1-4, 2:23 1-2, 2:24 1-4—Lottery Wins the 2:31 Race.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was brought to a close yesterday in the presence of the largest number of spectators that have yet been present. It is calculated that there were upward of 9,000 people on the track during the day, and they were treated to a good day's sport, although there were two drawbacks to their enjoyment. The first was the chilly weather, and the second the unaccountable dilatoriness of the judges, who allowed a very unreasonable time between the heats, regardless both of the rules of trotting, which allow twenty minutes between each heat, and of the spectators, whose patience was sorely tried. The first heat of the day was the purse for all horses, for which there were three entries, *Henry*, *George Palmer*, and *American Girl*, but the former went lame in the morning, and was accordingly drawn. This was a great disappointment to the spectators, as it reduced the race almost to a certainty for *American Girl*. Odds of $100 to $40 were laid on the mare and she won the first two heats easily; but in the third DANIELS took matters too easily, and *George Palmer* made a dead heat. She won the fourth, however, without any trouble.

The second trot was a purse of $2,000 for horses that never beat 2:31, with the following entries: B. Mace enters s. g. *Climax*, John H. Whitson enters ch. g. *Clarence*, Mr. Degonge enters s. g. *Fleetwood*, R. Johnson enters b. m. *Lotta*, D. Tallman enters br. s. *Daniel Boone*, D. Pfifer enters gr. g. *Lottery*, D. Daniels enters b. m. *Topsy*, Thos. S. Foster enters br. s. *Dauntless*, C. Hoagland enters gr. g. *Gray Jack*. This produced a very exciting race, and five heats were trotted before it was decided. *Gray Jack* won the first two heats easily, but in the third heat he gave out, and *Lottery* won this and the two next, thus taking the race. It was almost dark when this race was finished, and the curtain fell on the trotting season of 1871 at Fleetwood Park. Full details of the trotting are appended:

THE FREE-FOR-ALL PURSE.

FIRST HEAT.—They were sent off on even terms at the first attempt, and trotted abreast to the turn, where *American Girl* began to forge ahead, and she reached the quarter-pole in 34¾ seconds, half a length ahead. Going around the lower turn she drew away, but leaving her feet soon after, *Palmer* reached her head, and before she could be steadied he obtained a slight lead. But at the three-quarter pole *Palmer* also broke up, and the mare caught him and led half a length into the stretch. A fine struggle now ensued, and the issue was in doubt till within thirty yards of the score, where *Palmer* again left his feet, and the mare beat him home by two lengths in 2:23¼.

SECOND HEAT.—*George Palmer* got a slight advantage at the start, but he left his feet on the turn, and the mare showed in front. She led half a length at the quarter-pole, and trotting very fast on the backstretch, sent *Palmer* off his feet, and before he was down again she went right away. At the half-mile pole she was four lengths ahead, but *Palmer* made a fine burst of speed up the hill, and at the three-quarter pole he was within two lengths of her. This was his final effort, however, for he made a bad break at the home turn, and another soon afterward, leaving *American Girl* to go home an easy winner by three lengths in 2:23½.

THIRD HEAT.—*Palmer* again got a slight lead, but the *Girl* went up to him on the turn and drove him off his feet. This gave her a long lead, and she led five lengths into the backstretch, and increased this to eight lengths at the half-mile pole. Going up the hill DANIELS eased his mare and *Palmer* gradually closed on her. After passing the three-quarter pole *Palmer* made a brilliant effort, and trotting in fine style, crept up inch by inch, and in a splendid finish home, just reached her head in the last stride, and made a dead heat. Time—2:25¼.

FOURTH HEAT.—*American Girl* was half a length in front when the word was given, but *Palmer*, trotting finely, got on even terms with her on the turn, and they went to the quarter together in 35 seconds. On the turn *American Girl* left her feet, but she did not lose by it, and was half a length ahead at the half-mile pole. Going up the hill both horses broke, but while *Palmer* lost ground the mare seemed to gain by it, and at the head of the stretch she was five lengths ahead. From here DANIELS took things easy, and won as he pleased by four lengths. Time—2:24¼. The following is a summary;

FLEETWOOD PARK, Sept. 22.—Purse of $3,400, for all horses; $2,500 to first and $900 to second horse.

W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl	1	1	0	1
E. Corning's br. g. George Palmer	2	2	0	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34¾	1:09½	2:23¼
Second heat	34¾	1:10	2:23½
Third heat	35	1:11¼	2:25¼
Fourth heat	35	1:09	2:24¼

THE 2:31 PURSE.

FIRST HEAT.—At the third attempt they went off in straggling order, with *Fleetwood*, *Climax* and *Gray Jack* in the lead. After rounding the turn *Fleetwood* broke up and *Gray Jack* went to the front, and trotting very fast, reached the quarter-pole one length ahead in 35 seconds. Along the backstretch, he drew further away, and was four lengths ahead at the half-mile pole, *Fleetwood* being second. Going up the hill, the latter began to close up, but he broke again before the home turn, and *Dauntless* passed him and went on in pursuit of the leader. *Gray Jack* retained his lead to the end, however, and won handily by three lengths in 2:28¼. *Dauntless* was second and *Lottery* third. *Topsy* distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Gray Jack* and *Dauntless* were ahead when the word was given, but the latter broke on the turn, and *Fleetwood* took second place. The gray horse then began to draw away, and he rounded into the backstretch with a clear lead. At the half-mile pole he was two lengths ahead of *Fleetwood*, who broke going up the hill, and *Jack* got a long lead. He was ten lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole, and from this he came home leisurely, winning by four lengths, in 2:29; *Lottery*, who made up a lot of ground in the last hundred yards, was second, and *Climax* third.

THIRD HEAT.—*Gray Jack*, *Lottery* and *Fleetwood* were leading at the start, and the first named held the lead to the half-mile pole, where *Lottery* began to close up. Half way up the hill he collared and passed *Jack*, and at the three-quarter pole was one length in front, and coming steadily along, won the heat easily by three lengths from *Climax*, who passed *Jack* in the straight. *Fleetwood* was third. Time—2:29¼.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Dauntless* was first away, but *Lottery*, trotting very fast, took the lead on the turn. At the quarter he led a length, and increasing this as he went was two lengths ahead of *Climax* at the half-mile pole and three at the head of the stretch. The latter then made a fine effort to catch him, but *Lottery* held his own to the end, and won as he pleased by three lengths in 2:30. *Climax* was second and *Dauntless* third.

FIFTH HEAT.—It was almost dark when this heat was started. *Gray Jack* was off in front, but he broke on the turn and *Lottery* took the lead. It was impossible to see which horses were in front on the backstretch, but when they came into the homestretch *Dauntless* and *Lottery* were side by side, and finished a tremendous race home. *Dauntless* was first over the score, but the judges gave the heat to *Lottery*, who thus won the race. *Climax* was third. Time—2:31¾. The following is a summary:

SAME DAY.—Purse of $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:31; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.

D. Pfifer enters gr. g. Lottery	3	2	1	1	1
C. Hoagland enters gr. g. Gray Jack	1	1	5	6	6
B. Mace enters s. g. Climax	5	3	2	2	3
Thos. S. Foster enters br. s. Dauntless	2	4	4	3	2
M. Roden enters ch. g. Fleetwood	4	5	3	5	4
John H. Whitson enters ch. g. Clarence	6	6	6	4	5
B. Daniels enters b. m. Topsy	dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10½	2:28¼
Second heat	35¼	1:10	2:29
Third heat	37½	1:12½	2:29¼
Fourth heat	37	1:14	2:30
Fifth heat	38	1:13	2:31¾

Rival Claimants for an Informer's Fee—Both Are Disappointed.

In the case of AUGUSTUS C. RADCLIFFE, a diamond smuggler, a suit was commenced a short time ago for the recovery of the informer's fee, amounting to about $4,000. The money was claimed by two persons, Col. WHITLEY, of the Secret Service, and HENRY ESMOND. Commissioner OSBORNE, as referee, decided that the moiety belonged to ESMOND, and this opinion was sustained by Judge BLATCHFORD. The suit was subsequently reopened on motion of Col. WHITLEY'S counsel, to introduce additional evidence, and, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD held that neither claimant was entitled to the informer's moiety.

A Merchant Charged With Forgery.

SAMUEL YOUNG, giving his occupation as a commission merchant, and his residence in Harlem, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday on a charge of forgery. One complaint showed that he offered what purported to be a check on the Bowery National Bank, drawn by EDWARD RIDLEY & SON to the order of J. B. MONROE, for $18 35, at HURLBURT'S drug-store, No. 898 Broadway, in payment for some books and medicine. He received $4 75 in change, and directed the articles which he had bought to be sent to J. B. MONROE, No. 125 East Twenty-ninth-street. No such person was found to live there, and it was subsequently ascertained that the check was a forgery. It was also alleged that the accused attempted to pass a spurious check for $28 41 on R. W. BOGART, a furniture dealer, of No. 16 East Eighteenth-street, in a similar manner. He asserted that he found both checks on Broadway. He was held for examination.

THE PERRY CASE.

Trial of "Doctor" Perry, the Abortionist—Argument of Counsel.

Dr. PERRY, the New-York abortionist, who, in company with Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, of St. Marks'-place, is accused of causing the death of EMILY A. POST, of Sommerville, N.J., was placed on trial in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge MCCUE, charged with manslaughter in the second degree.

CHARLES S. SPENCER and JOHN COONEY acted as counsel for the defendants, and District-Attorney MORRIS and Ex-Judge MOORE appeared for the prosecution.

The following-named jurors were impaneled after some little delay: Charles Deans, Fred. W. Lamb, Joseph Merwin, John A. Wynew, George W. Almy, Edward Lyon, John B. Horacker, Austin Packard, Silas T. Robbins, George Lovett, Sherman P. Cole, and Charles H. Perry.

Mr. SPENCER said: I understand the learned District-Attorney now to ask that BENJAMIN PERRY and MARY VAN BUSKIRK plead to the indictment. Before that plea is made, I move that the District-Attorney elect upon what count of this indictment he desires them to plead, and I do that in order to raise the question, so that if your Honor should err we can have our redress. I find, in looking over this indictment, that it charges what is commonly known as abortion. That is manslaughter in the second degree—a crime not in this particular instance under the general definition, but made such by a special act of the Legislature. I now say that he cannot charge, in the same indictment, manslaughter in the fourth degree—that this lady came to her death by the negligence of the defendants in driving her, when she was in the pains of travail, through the streets of Brooklyn for three hours. The gentleman, if he wishes to try these people on the frightful charge of abortion, can do it; if, on the other hand, he wishes to try them on the comparatively light charge, all well. The first charge is not manslaughter in the second degree under the general definition; and we contend that he cannot charge the ordinary manslaughter in the fourth degree in the same indictment—that in the same traverse we are not obliged to meet both.

The District-Attorney replied that burglary in the first degree and petty larceny might be charged in the same indictment. After the evidence was all in, then it would be proper for counsel to make such a motion. It was manslaughter that had been charged—that was all.

Mr. SPENCER—My point is this: Where an offense is an offense by the special creation of the statute, that then the lower divisions of an offense of that description can't be found by a jury upon the trial.

Judge MCCUE said: Do you claim that this was not an offense before the passing of the statute?

Mr. SPENCER—I contend that it was not manslaughter in the second degree. I claim that they made that manslaughter in the second degree which, before the act was passed, was not manslaughter in the second degree.

Judge MCCUE—It was a misdemeanor. I overrule your motion.

The trial then commenced, but the evidence adduced differed in no particular from that which was elicited before the Police Justice, and which was published at the time. The case will in all probability be concluded on Monday.

Base-Ball—Olympic of Washington vs. Mutual.

These Clubs played their fourth game of the championship series on the Union Grounds, yesterday, and the contest proved to be quite an interesting one, the Mutuals making a very fine display in the field, the best, in fact, they have made in a match since last June. This is the fourth game they have won this week, and their stock is up again in the market in consequence. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, 2d b	1	2	5	3	Force, s. s	0	0	0	8
Patterson, l. f	2	1	1	0	Leonard, l. f	0	1	0	0
Start, 1st b	2	3	11	0	Waterman, 3d b	1	1	3	4
Wolters, p	0	0	1	0	Brainard, p	0	0	2	2
Eggler, c. f	3	3	4	0	Mills, 1st b	0	1	18	0
Mills, c	1	1	1	1	Allison, c	0	1	0	1
Ferguson, 3d b	1	2	1	2	Hall, c. f	0	1	1	0
Pearce, s. s	0	2	1	[illegible]	Sweazy, 2d b	0	0	2	3
Higham, r. f	2	1	2	[illegible]	Thomas, r. f	0	0	3	0
Total	12	15	27	11	Total	2	7	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	1	4	0	2	1	0	2	2	—12
Olympic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Umpire—Mr. ROGERS, of the Star Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 6; Olympic, 0.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 2; Olympic, 1.
Total Errors—Mutual, 3; Olympic, 17.

Today the benefit match comes off between the Union and Mutual nines of 1868, on which occasion CUMMINGS will pitch for the Mutual.

A Hibernian on Trial for Inciting to Riot—A Verdict of Acquittal Rendered.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, the usual routine calendar of criminal cases was diversified by the trial of an alleged 12th of July rioter. There were very few spectators in the Court-room at the time of the arraignment of the prisoner, JOHN CONNORS, but great interest was felt in the trial, owing to the fact that it was the first which has been commenced against any of the persons who participated in the bloody tragedy of ten weeks ago. CONNORS, who is a slight built man, was tried on an indictment charging him with "inciting to riot" on the 12th of July last, on the occasion of the Orange procession. Capt. MCDONNELL, formerly of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified, that on the 12th of July he was in command of a squad of policemen, which was stationed on Lafayette-place about 5 o'clock P. M.; he was there when the Orange procession was in the act of breaking up and marching away, and saw CONNORS and a man named THOMAS standing on the stoop of a private house; THOMAS was brandishing a pistol in his hand, and when witness went toward him both he and CONNORS ran away, the latter shouting out at the same time, "Fire on the ——;" he captured CONNORS but failed to find any weapon on him; he did not notice any riotous crowd in the vicinity at the time the occurrence happened. Mrs. SCHOFIELD, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 42 West Fourteenth-street, said that the accused was employed as porter by her, and she gave him a good character for quietness and decency. On being called to testify in his own behalf, CONNORS claimed that he left his house on the afternoon of the 12th of July to witness the procession, and that while passing through Lafayette-place he saw three officers clubbing a man. He did not know the man, and denied using any such expression as Capt. MCDONNELL had accused him of. The counsel for CONNORS held that the charge had not been sustained, as it was shown that there was no crowd at the place where the arrest was made, a crowd being necessary to constitute a riot. In his charge to the jury Judge BEDFORD spoke as follows: "While rioters and all those exciting a riot should, indeed, be made to feel the full penalty, and while the law should be fearlessly administered against every outlaw, still we should all have a care in the performance of our official duties never to be carried away by public clamor and excitement, and never, for a moment, to permit any one, when legal guilt has not been fully established, to be punished, ever bearing in mind that the law never demands a victim."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Yachting Affairs.

The ocean race for Commodore BENNETT'S challenge cup, from Sandy Hook Light-house to Brenton's Reef Light-ship and return, will come off about the 2d of next month. The *Enchantress* and *Sappho* will shortly afterward sail for a $1,000 cup, thirty miles to windward and return. The New-York Yacht Club will, it is expected, join in the welcome to the Grand Duke ALEXIS on his arrival in the Harbor. Races will take place about the middle of October for the Wallack Cup, the Louis Lorillard Cup and the Douglas Cup. The season will close with a series of twelve races with the *Livonia* for the Queen's Cup.

Seventeen Years Among Little Wanderers.

At the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. ELDER, pastor.) corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission, will speak of his seventeen years' work among the children of the street, and especially the work of the Howard Mission. By special request, several very interesting children from the Mission will be present and sing some beautiful pieces.

From New-York to Rome.

Hon. J. S. DIEHL, late United States Consul to Java, returned this week from a tour through the Old World, and to-morrow evening, at 7½, in the large chapel of the Howard Mission, will take the audience to Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Venice, and many other interesting places in Italy. His diagrams will add greatly to the interest of the lecture. Mrs. ANNA (RANDALL) DIEHL will also read the same evening.

A Large Robbery of Silks—$5,000 Worth Stolen.

The dry-goods establishment of SODEN BROTHERS & ENGLISH, at No. 321 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning through the basement, and robbed of $5,000 worth of silks and velvets. A reward of $500 has been offered for the recovery of the goods.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 20.

The campaign against Tammany having reached its second stage, a retrospective view of its first will be profitable. It is now about two months since the NEW-YORK TIMES began what at that time seemed to be a plucky but hopeless attack upon the thieving cabal of New-York City officials. It opened its fire by boldly branding the Ring magnates as thieves and by defying them to prosecute it in the Courts, and it proved its charges by showing at first that enormous sums had been paid for the rent and furnishing of armories, for which there was little to show save a few bare, unoccupied lofts in various parts of the City. The second onslaught came a fortnight later in the exposure of the miscellaneous accounts, involving the plunder of several millions. Next came the famous "true copy" of the money paid by the Controller in 1869 and 1870 on warrants for the new Court-house. Then came more armory accounts and more details of plunder. Among these accounts were the now famous "bills" of INGERSOLL & Co., for furniture, of $5,644,716 70; of A. J. GARVEY, for plastering, of $2,854,369 76; and of KEYSER & Co., for plumbing, of $1,231,817 76; to say nothing of the extraordinary disbursements for printing, stationery, &c. The TIMES conducted its warfare magnificently. Its shots were heated to a white heat, its aim was accurate, its ammunition was abundant, and its courage and resolution were indomitable. The great powers of a public journal were never more brilliantly displayed, nor more beneficially put forth.

Its startling disclosures and the boldness of its denunciations aroused public attention, so sluggish in New-York, and commenced to create a storm of indignation. The Ring at first complacently smiled, and assured its friends that the "thing would soon blow over." The thing, however, did not blow over. The people began to get really in earnest. The calm complacency of the thieves began to change to fear. They commenced to prevaricate, to promise explanations, and, at last, in answer to the irresistible demand of the people, gave some of the accounts to the public. These were found on examination to corroborate the truth of the revelations of the TIMES. An attempt was made to intimidate that paper by commencing a law suit against it, but this failed. Matters grew more desperate, and the "Ring" commenced to show signs of demoralization, and its members to think of raising the "*sauve qui peut*" cry. A great public meeting in New-York finally gave organization to indignant public sentiment, and appointed a committee to plan offensive measures. The result was a suit before Judge BARNARD, which resulted in a judicial statement that the acts of the "Ring" had been little less than highway robbery, and the granting of a perpetual injunction, making further stealing impossible.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, to which more than any other paper is due the credit of bringing to light the robberies of the New-York Ring, still keeps the lead in the fight. In its issue of Thursday it charges that vouchers amounting to over $2,000,000 were stolen from the Controller's office by the late Auditor WATSON. It publishes affidavits from WILLIAM H. WIGGINS, a clerk in the Auditor's office and from RICHARD A. STORRS, late Deputy Controller, showing that the vouchers were handed over to WATSON, and that it was impossible to get them returned. It also publishes a list of the stolen vouchers, and they contain those of KEYSER & Co., INGERSOLL & Co., and the other well-known City thieves.

The Herald in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Of all the journals that have had anything to say in regard to the Tammany frauds in the Metropolis, the course of the New-York *Herald* has been the most vacillating and contemptible. One day it has been for the Ring; the next day for the tax-payers; then for the Ring again, and sometimes it has been both for and against on the same day. Some of the leading articles denounced TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY & Co.; while on the same page would appear an article sneering at the ridiculous attempt of the "Radicals" to manufacture capital out of "alleged" frauds. It has been conceded for some time that principle and consistency have very little to do with the management of the *Herald*. It would seem, however, as though self-respect ought to prevent the editor from allowing his paper to be ridiculously weak and inconsistent. It is a particularly lamentable exhibition in a paper that modestly proclaims in every edition that it is the "leading journal of America."

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Final Removal of the Remains of Abraham Lincoln to the Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

The telegraph has briefly reported the fact that the remains of President LINCOLN were removed on Tuesday last, with the bodies of his two children, from the temporary vault at Springfield, Ill., to a permanent tomb just completed for their reception at Oak Ridge Cemetery. The Springfield *Journal* gives the following interesting particulars:

"The remains of President LINCOLN were deposited in the public receiving vault of Oak Ridge Cemetery May 4, 1865. The National Lincoln Monument Association, which had been previously organized, assumed a legal form on the 11th of May. One of its first acts was to take measures for building a temporary vault as a receptacle for the remains of Mr. LINCOLN until the monument could be built. The vault was erected during the Summer, and on the 21st of December the remains were removed from the receiving vault to the new one. Mr. LINCOLN'S son WILLIE, who died in Washington, was brought to Springfield on the 4th of May and removed into the new vault on the 21st of December also. At the same time the remains of his son EDDIE, who was named for Col. EDWARD D. BAKER, and died in childhood, was exhumed in Hutchinson Cemetery and brought into the temporary vault.

THOMAS T. LINCOLN, (Tad,) the youngest son of President LINCOLN, died in Chicago, July 15, 1871. The catacomb having just been completed, his remains were brought to Springfield, and on Monday, the 17th, were deposited in the west one of the five crypts. At a meeting of the Association on the 22d of August last, Gov. OGLESBY was instructed to confer with Judge DAVIS, of Bloomington, and ROBERT T. LINCOLN, of Chicago, and the three to fix a day for the removal of the remains of Mr. LINCOLN. Upon conferring together, they named the 19th day of September. There was no publicity made of what they were about to do. A few personal friends were notified of the matter, and at the time appointed—3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—there were about 200 persons at the monument to witness the event. Thirteen of the fifteen members of the Association were in attendance, besides Senator TRUMBULL, Judge DAVIS, ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Senator BEVERIDGE, Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, and several others from a distance, including a number of delegates to the Republican Convention today, and a considerable number of the citizens of Springfield.

When the remains of Mr. LINCOLN were removed Dec. 21, 1865, five or six of his old personal acquaintances viewed the features and signed a paper stating that it was the person of ABRAHAM LINCOLN beyond a doubt. The same thing was done yesterday, and both papers are on file with the Secretary of the Association. This was done that the evidence of identity might remain unbroken.

About 4 o'clock the casket containing the remains of the late President was conveyed to the catacomb and deposited in the central crypt, and then the remains of WILLIE and EDDIE were taken and put together in the crypt to the right of, or on the west of that in which the body of Mr. LINCOLN rests. Thus, the father and three sons are reposing near each other in this national mausoleum. The President of the Association, Gov. OGLESBY, then announced that the crypts would be sealed up today; and there being no further business before the Association, he declared the meeting adjourned. The removal was done quietly, but reverently, and without any ceremonials whatever."

A Fenian, Scare in St. Paul—Rumors of an Attack on Fort Garry.

St. Paul, Minn., has recently been visited by a distinguished Irish leader, and since his arrival the city has been agitated by vague rumors of an intended movement upon some point not divulged, by the grand Fenian army. The St. Paul *Press* thus refers to the matter:

"As confirmatory of these rumors, a number of strange faces have been observed gathered about the several Irish hotels, and mysterious hints have been dropped which justify the conclusion that there is really some movement on foot, which may be as surprising, and probably quite as disastrous, to the actors therein, as its several predecessors have been. It is claimed that a considerable force has already been enlisted for the proposed raid, or whatever else it may be, against one of the possessions of a 'hated despotism.' According to the statements made by some of the rank and file in this 'new departure,' Fort Garry, lying an inconsiderable distance north of the dividing line between Minnesota and Her Majesty's possessions, is to be the point of attack, and it is further claimed that men and money, and all other requisites of such a campaign, are being rapidly gathered together in this city or vicinity. As soon as these are properly organized into effective forces, it is believed that the expedition will quietly leave for the scene of hostility, and at the proper moment a blow will be struck which will make the British lion howl, and render that unsuspecting post an easy prey to the invader.

In addition to the statements above given, it is further known that a meeting was held on Saturday night at a certain point in this city, at which a large sum was subscribed and deposited, but whether for the purposes of war or peace is not yet definitely ascertained. Some people may assume that these rumors are without any foundation whatever, but the assurance is given that they are simply based upon the utterances of men who have not hesitated to state that they had been enlisted for this scheme."

THE CASE OF MRS. WHARTON.

Another Appeal from a Friend for Truth and Justice—Incidents of Her Early Life.

The following letter from DANIEL H. MULVANY, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Norristown, Penn., and a leading member of the Bar of that place, in reply to the letter from an early friend of Mrs. WHARTON, which has been quoted in the TIMES, is published in the Baltimore *American*, to which paper it was addressed:

DEAR SIRS: A letter purporting to have been written by "A lady friend of Mrs. WHARTON" was published in your paper a few weeks ago, and has recently fallen under my notice. Its contents are of such a character that great injustice and injury will be done to Mrs. WHARTON if the effusion be suffered to remain unanswered:

No lady could have written such a letter. It abounds in calumnies from beginning to end, many of them of the most aggravated kind. The charge, or insinuation, that Mrs. WHARTON "inherited from her mother African blood" is especially atrocious. I knew her mother well, as did hundreds of the most respectable persons in this county and in Philadelphia, and no calumny of that nature was ever breathed against her in her lifetime. Both she and her husband were of Irish extraction. She was the mother, by her intermarriage with Mr. GEORGE NUGENT, of six children, including ELLEN, and all of them, as the offspring of white parents, have as pure blood in their veins as can be claimed by any other white person in the land. Mr. NUGENT was never a resident of Norristown. He had been engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia for many years prior to 1821. In that year he retired from active business, and purchased a farm in Montgomery County, distant five miles from Norristown, where he resided with his family till his death, in 1849. He had acquired a competency, but was not a man of "great wealth." His entire estate, real and personal, as shown by the final account of his executors filed at Norristown, and confirmed by the Court on the 1st of October, 1853, amounted to less than $60,000. There was no extravagance or ostentation in his style of living; the family were rather remarkable for simplicity of their habits, though certainly a tone of refinement and courteous bearing marked their deportment, and commended them to the respect and esteem of their neighbors. They were from the first entrance into their new home treated by "the society of the place" with perfect respect and kindness, and no one ever thought of "tabooing" them, as alleged by the "lady friend," nor would any cause have existed for so doing.

When ELLEN arrived at the age of thirteen or thereabouts, her father sent her to St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, N. J., to be educated. She attended with reasonable diligence to her studies, but there was nothing eventful in her career as a pupil, and when, after graduating, she returned to her home and entered into society, her position was that of an educated and well-behaved young lady, and she soon became a general favorite with the old and young in that neighborhood.

The stories elaborated by the "lady friend" to the effect that ELLEN NUGENT'S father was excessively indulgent to her; that he "supplied her munificently with the means of keeping up a grand appearance in the aristocratic and exclusive circles which she so gracefully adorned;" that "so lavish was she in attire and expenditure, that the report soon spread abroad that she would be heiress to immense wealth; that her father was a second GIRARD," &c.; that "this report drew about her a crowd of eager admirers, and she was soon surrounded by a bevy of suitors all ready to go to the death for a smile of encouragement from her lips;" and that, notwithstanding all this, "ELLEN NUGENT was in the habit of perpetrating frauds and indulging in practices which would, had she been a poor girl, have consigned her to a prison cell," with other equally nauseous inditings from the pen of this maligner, are all the mere coinage of a distempered fancy.

No young lady, in the more elevated walks of life, ever sustained a purer character than ELLEN NUGENT; she was not the spoiled child of parental indulgence; her tastes were those of a lady of refinement and culture, but she indulged in no extravagance of dress, and cared nothing for mere display; and when she changed her situation and became, in the twentieth year of her age, the wife of Col. WHARTON, she bore herself in her new relations in such a way as to retain undiminished the confidence and esteem of her friends.

That there was a dark episode in the early life of Mrs. WHARTON, arising from a visitation of Providence, is painfully true. A short time before her intermarriage with Col. WHARTON symptoms of mental aberration betrayed themselves. Eminent physicians were consulted, and it was decided to place her in the Asylum for the Insane, near Philadelphia. Her father, when he first became aware of the abnormal condition of her mind, was overwhelmed with grief, and stated at the time that he had little hope of her recovery, as there was insanity in his family, a favorite sister of his, who had borne a striking resemblance to his daughter, having been suddenly seized with insanity in her youth, and was at that time, and had been for upward of forty years past, an inmate of the insane department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Happily, however, in the case of ELLEN, the cloud soon apparently passed away, and her family and friends cherished the hope that the dreaded symptoms had been finally arrested in the first dawn of their development.

At this gloomy period of her life there was undoubtedly some singularity of conduct on her part, but no right-minded person ever thought of imputing fraud or dishonesty to her, or of holding her responsible for her actions while her intellect was struggling with a malady which it could not master.

If Mrs. WHARTON is to be the subject of calumny and detraction, a knowledge of the sorrows which have clouded the latter years of her life ought at least to mitigate, if it cannot appease, the enmity of her assailants. Twelve years ago her youngest son, a bright and promising lad of fourteen, died after a brief illness; her husband survived only nine years longer, and in another interval of two years her eldest son, in whom her fondest hopes and tenderest affections were centred, was conveyed to the tomb, leaving her with an only daughter as the sole survivor of a once happy family.

I have, Messrs. Editors, entered into these brief details in relation to the parentage and early life of Mrs. WHARTON in the hope of disabusing the public mind of some of the erroneous impressions concerning her which may have been derived from the letter referred to. I have done so in the interest of truth and justice, and from a conviction that some one of the early friends of the NUGENT family—among whom I claim to be ranked—having a knowledge of the facts, might, with propriety step forward, under existing circumstances, to shield Mrs. WHARTON from unjust aspersions, and to protect her feelings from wanton outrage.

DANIEL H. MULVANY.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 20, 1871.

Military Forces of Europe.

The *Eastern Budget* states that a series of tables showing the strength, cost, &c., of the various armies of Europe has just been published at Vienna. We extract from these tables the following particulars, which show the actual force that each country has at its disposal in time of war: Russia—47 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, 8 brigades of rifles and reserve 149 regiments of Cossacks, 219 batteries of artillery and 50 of *mitrailleuses*, making altogether 862,000 men, 181,000 horses, and 2,084 guns. (This includes the troops in the Caucasus, Siberia and Turkestan. Germany—18 corps, including 37 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, and 337 batteries of artillery; this force numbers 824,990 men 95,724 horses, and 2,022 guns. Austria—13 corps, including 40 divisions of infantry and 5 of cavalry, and 205 batteries of artillery and *mitrailleuses*; the total force is 733,926 men and 58,125 horses, with 1,600 guns and 90 *mitrailleuses*. England—Army in process of reorganization. Turkey—6 corps of Nizam, (regulars,) 12 corps of redifs, (reserves,) and 132 batteries, making 253,289 men, 34,835 horses, and 732 guns. Italy—4 corps, with 40 infantry and 6 cavalry brigades, and 90 batteries; total force, 415,200 men, 12,868 horses, 720 guns. France—10 corps, with 32 infantry and 12 cavalry divisions, and 140 batteries; total force, 456,740 men, 46,995 horses, and 984 guns, including *mitrailleuses*. Belgium—145,000 men, 7,000 horses, and 152 guns. Holland—35,383 regulars, 85,000 militia, 5,200 horses, 108 guns. Switzerland—160,000 men, 2,700 horses, and 278 guns. Roumania—106,000 men, 15,675 horses, 96 guns. Servia—107,000 men, 4,000 horses, 194 guns. Greece—125,000 men, 1,000 horses, 48 guns. Sweden (including Norway)—61,604 men, 8,500 horses, 222 guns. Denmark—31,916 men, 2,120 horses, 96 guns. Spain—144,938 men, 30,252 horses. 456 guns. Portugal—64,390 men, 6,820 horses, 96 guns. From the above data it appears that the total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe (taking the English disposable force at 470,779 men and 336 guns) is 5,164,300 men, 512,394 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 800 *mitrailleuses*.

The Year's Peach Crop—Its Amount and Value.

The Delaware peach crop has been picked and sold, and now the growers are counting up the number of baskets, and estimating their profit therefrom. To their aid the Wilmington *Commercial* brings the following: "The crop has been an immense one, but the quantity shipped by rail has not come up to the expectations formed of it. The fruit-growers, at their meeting, in June, estimated the crop sent by rail, at 3,315,000 baskets. But, on the contrary, it will not be greatly over two and a half millions. The precise quantity, up to, and including Thursday, Sept. 14, was 2,656,673 baskets. The quantity sent by water, however, will be about what we, at a rough guess, estimated it—namely, 1,000,000 of baskets, so that the whole crop of the peninsula this year, is over 3,500,000 baskets, instead of 4000,000, as we had expected. The quantity sent by rail

	Baskets.
In 1870 was	1,410,079
In 1871 is (about)	2,665,000
Increase	1,254,921

This is a great development, along the railroad regions, in a single year. What amount of money the crop has brought to us we cannot yet estimate, but the net prices returned to the grower have probably been between thirty and forty cents per basket. At thirty-five cents the peach crop has brought into the peninsula, this year, over $1,225,000, and counting all consumption at home, by the canners, &c., a fair statement would doubtless be very nearly a million and a half of dollars."

SCALDED TO DEATH.

A Woman Murdered by her Husband and his Brother near Chicago.

One of the most revolting tragedies that have ever been enacted within the limits of CookCounty,Illinois,was perpetrated in the town of Bremen on Sunday morning. It was another case of alleged wife-murder, in which the brother of the husband is likewise implicated. The crime was known in Bremen early on Sunday, but, owing to the stupidity of some of the local authorities, it did not become known in Chicago until Tuesday afternoon. The *Post* of that city, in its issue of Wednesday, describes the horrible crime thus:

"JOACHIN GEIST, his wife FREDERICA, and his brother JOHN, dwelt in the same house. There was trouble between them more than once, but no scenes of violence had been reported up to 8 o'clock on the morning specified. At that hour JOACHIN GEIST, as he alleges, left his wife in the kitchen preparing breakfast, and went to the stable to aid his brother in feeding the cattle. When he returned to the house, about fifteen minutes later, he found his wife dead upon the floor. She had the appearance of having been scalded, but as these scalds were on the upper part of her person, it was almost beyond the range of possibility that he had caused them. GEIST, after finding, as he says, that his wife was dead, informed a Mrs. ROCHE, living close by, of the fact. The brother denies all knowledge of the death until he saw JOACHIN and Mrs. ROCHE running into the kitchen, where the corpse still lay upon the floor.

An inquest was organized under the guidance of Justice BACHMAN, but there were few witnesses called, and the jury rendered a formal verdict of death from accidental scalding. Some of the farmers, however, doubting GEIST'S statement, sent word to Coroner STEVENS, and that officer, accompanied by Dr. B. C. MILLER, went out to Bremen yesterday and held another inquest. Several witnesses were examined, and the evidence went to show that Mrs. GEIST came to her death from being scalded with hot coffee, or something of that kind. Dr. MILLER, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that the woman was scalded inside as well as on her back, breast, neck and shoulders, showing that the hot fluid must have been either swallowed intentionally—which is improbable—or else forced down the unfortunate woman's throat by some persons who had murder in their minds. One person could have hardly committed the atrocious act. Some of the witnesses testified to having heard both the GEISTS make use of expressions which went to prove that they were cognizant of the crime. GEIST admitted having dashed hot coffee in his wife's face that morning, because he was angry with her.

The jury, after briefly considering the evidence, returned the following verdict: 'That the said FREDERICA GEIST, now lying dead in the town of Bremen, came to her death on the 17th of September, 1871, by being scalded; and we, the jury, are satisfied by the evidence that it was done by the hands of her husband, JOACHIN GEIST, and that his brother, JOHN GEIST, was an accessory to the same.'

A warrant for the committal of the prisoners was immediately made out, and they were conveyed to this city and confined in the County Jail. Both men assert that Mrs. GEIST was deranged, and was also subject to fits."

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

Search of the United States Steamer Jamestown for the Doubtful Lands—Interesting and Important Information for Navigators.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Telegraph.

HONOLULU, Aug. 27, 1871.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander BANCROFT GHERARDI, late equipment officer of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, arrived here on the 5th instant, sixty-three days from Valparaiso, which port she left on the 3d of June, with orders to make a careful search of the region lying between the equator and 24° of north latitude, for a number of reefs, shoals, and islands believed by many masters of merchant and whaling vessels to exist there.

Many of these had been reported so often in slightly varying positions that it was deemed important by the Government of the United States to determine positively whether or not they had an existence, and if any should be found, to ascertain and fix by rigid observations their precise location, for the purpose of correcting the official charts of the Pacific. This duty Commander GHERARDI has performed as well as the wind, weather and currents would permit; for his vessel, being one of those propelled by the same means which wafted the shallops of COLUMBUS and the ricketty little *Mayflower* to America, could not always be put nor kept exactly where she was wanted. Anchoring in a thousand fathoms of water is attended with as much difficulty as stemming a current in a calm with canvas—two facts forgotten or overlooked when sailing war-ships are commissioned.

Three days after leaving Valparaiso, the *Jamestown* encountered one of those fierce "northerns" which prevail on the west coast of South America during the Winter season, and which, after a duration of forty-eight hours, left her in the track of the south-west trades, with good weather. She crossed the equator June 25, in 102° west longitude, and carried the trade-wind to 16° north, a very unusual circumstance, where the variables were met with, continuing to 18° north.

June 26 she reached the assigned position of Gallego Island, which was 1° 47' north, and 104° west, but owing to rainy and squally weather could get no observations for two days, and when the sun was finally taken, on the third day, it was found that an equatorial current of eighty-one miles had set them so far to the westward that the commander concluded not to beat back to the eastward, and headed for the next on his list, called Duncan's Island, which was supposed to be in 6° north, and 106° west, bearing N. N. W. from the position of the ship on June 29. July 1 she was within eighty miles of the place given for this danger, and cruised for it until the 4th with pleasant weather and good observations, but could not find it. It is safe to say that Duncan's Island only exists in the minds of imaginative skippers.

Henderson's Island was said to bear north-west from the above, and was the next sought for, but after fighting a headwind for four or five days in our effort to reach its locality, the task was abandoned, and a course laid for a position marked thus ? on the chart, and unnamed until one of the ward-room officers, of Celtic descent, christened it Interrogation Island. This questionable piece of terra firma had a birth given to it in latitude 22° 28' north, and longitude 131° 21' west, but at the time of the *Jamestown's* visit it was not in its berth, as it was very carefully inquired for on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of July.

On the way to this position, and from the 5th to the 10th of July, heavy gales of wind and tremendous storms of rain were experienced. One of the officers states that the rain came down by the hogshead full, and with such violence as to bid defiance to water-proofs and oil-skins, and the Celtic gentleman says it was very refreshing, so much so that at the end of one of his four-hour watches he felt as though he had been towed astern all night. It rains pretty hard in these beautiful islands sometimes, but not quite as freely as our nautical friends describe the rain-fall about Interrogation. Query—Might not Interrogation Island have been washed away? *Quien Sabe?*

Copper Island was down among the doubtful places, not far from the latter position, but threatening weather and a want of wind prevented any search being made, and on the 29th the old craft was pointed for Honolulu where she arrived safely Aug. 5, for the third time this cruise. Her officers and men are all well, and favorably known here by former acts of courtesy and hospitality, and no American man-of-war is more welcome than the *Jamestown*.

Business Interests at the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Sept. 20 says: "Considerable rain fell the past week, and since then it has been cool, damp and chilly, much like October weather. The corn crop has matured, and is now out of danger from frost. The pastures are still green, and vegetation has not been injured by drouth. The advance in the price of gold has affected the markets to a moderate extent for most kinds of goods, but the extent of the advance can not be well specified. It may be stated in general terms that, as a whole, there is an upward tendency in prices of most kinds of goods, foreign as well as domestic, including agricultural produce. The accuracy of the remarks we have made heretofore regarding the prospect of an extensive foreign demand for breadstuffs and provisions is being verified, and already the markets are responding to this expectation. The great abundance of corn, and consequent large crop of pork, will insure such prices as will induce a large consumption of both by the people of Europe, including England; but the surplus of wheat in this country is not large. It is well known that in all that district of the South-west, south of the Ohio River, the crop this year was a bad failure, and that north of the Ohio the crop of Winter wheat was not large, and that Spring wheat, though a fair crop and all good in quality, was light in many places in the North-west, say Minnesota and Wisconsin, and then it must be remembered that when the crop had matured this year the supply of old wheat had been much reduced; indeed, as regarded Winter wheat, it was as nearly so as it well could have been."

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Hetty Tracey, and Mr. Harry Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Mr. John T. Raymond, and Mr. Robt. Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OOFTY GOOFT. Leading characters by Messrs. G. Phillips, J. B. Studley, Mme. Ponisi and Miss Ione Burke.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
CARL, THE FIDDLER. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE POSTILLION OF LONGJUMEAU, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Theodore Wachtel and Mme. Rotter.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Lady Orchestra.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of 'great' interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., No. 948 Broadway, No. 263 Broadway, and No. 1 241 Broadway, at same rates as charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The first edition of the New Pamphlet, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Trustees of Cornell University have appointed four new professors....The island of St. Thomas is slowly recovering from the effects of the hurricane....The revolutionists have captured several seaports in Venezuela, and seized the American steamer *Hero*....A Spanish frigate fired into a British sloop transporting Haytian sailors near Port-au-Prince....LINCOLN'S monument at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was unvailed yesterday, in the presence of 100,000 spectators....There was a railroad accident at Hudson, yesterday afternoon, but no one was injured....Neither the President nor any of the Cabinet have interfered in Massachusetts political affairs....The Governor of Montana thinks there will be no trouble with the Indians there this year....The Southern Claims Commissioners have taken evidence in 600 out of more than 7,000 cases....The General Kuklux Committee has appointed a subcommittee to visit the various States....The coal-mine at Wigan, England, is still burning....A strike has been commenced at Brussels by the journeymen tanners and locksmiths....The Swiss Government have appointed M. STAEMPLII as Commissioner under the Treaty of Washington....There will be a grand military review at Verona, Italy, to-morrow....The King of Spain is accompanied by his brother in his journey through the Provinces.

Waiting to Do-Nothing.

What the Committee of Seventy can be waiting for passes all comprehension. They mean to do right, of that we are quite sure; but, unfortunately, good intentions very often end in moonshine. The Committee, from whom we all expected so much, are now sitting before Tammany Hall and asking each other how they are to knock it down. Why, go and kick it over. That is the best way of settling the matter. All the talk in the world will do no good now—the time for talk is past. The Committee of Seventy have resolved and resolved, and discussed and discussed, and whereas'd and whereas'd, until it does not know which way to turn. One man says, such and such a course ought to be taken, whereupon another instantly decides that it would be sure to fail, and so a gentlemanly dispute is got up, and the whole affair reminds one of a debating society in a country town. There is a great buzz every day, and nothing comes of it. Ought we not to find some egg in the barn-yard after all this clucking and clattering?

The Committee may think that we are impatient. Of course we are, and so are the public. Is it not an outrage that these men, TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, should still be at large—that one should still be able to call himself Mayor of the City, another Commissioner of Public Works, a third President of the Department of Parks? Is it not monstrous that they should be at liberty to make away with the plunder they have secured, and be getting up public meetings in the streets, and stretching canvasses covered with their portraits across our thoroughfares, and vowing vengeance against all their opponents, and getting up the materials for a riot, and nominating themselves for Senators and all other offices? There is no mistake about what sort of men they are. They have connived at or carried out gigantic robberies. They are *thieves*, and everybody knows it. Their guilt is not a matter of conjecture. The warrants we have published prove it. Their own admissions prove it. Their accusations of each other prove it. The papers which are in the hands of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN prove it. The stolen vouchers, the burnt papers, the missing bonds, all prove it. The evidence of Mr. SCHUYLER, and of a dozen other witnesses, proves it. Look at what Mr. SCHUYLER swears: he had a bill for lumber against the City of $48,510 44. He was kept trudging about from one office to another for months, and was then asked by WATSON—the Ring agent who was killed while sleigh-riding—to make an assignment of his claims. He did so, received his money, and found the amount altered in the Ring accounts to $463,037. And this is the story which scores of other witnesses are ready to tell the moment one of the thieves is placed in the prisoner's dock. If any merchant who reads this paper found that a clerk had altered a check from $48,000 to $463,000, would he continue to keep that clerk in his employ? Well, that is precisely what has been done by our Ring thieves, and yet no one interferes with them. They go about as if nothing had happened, or could happen. While the Committee of Seventy are trying to devise some bran new device for catching them by dropping a little salt on their tails, they are quietly securing the stolen booty, and laughing at their victims.

Is it any wonder, then, that the public are losing all patience? If the arm of the law cannot reach the thieves, why not let us know it at once? What is the good of this owlish silence and mystery—talk and resolutions on Wednesday, long debate on Thursday, on Friday no meeting at all, on Saturday the nightcap comfortably pulled on until Monday morning, and so forth. If you have evidence, as you certainly have, on which to arrest BILL TWEED, why in Heaven's name don't you send an officer after him at once? See what a miserable farce it is which now goes on. HALL'S paper, the *Herald*, comes out coolly and says, "You reformers are making a revolution. If you don't mind there will be bloodshed, and it will not be *our* blood that is shed. You dare to say any more about this affair, and we will have a riot got up, and then look out for yourselves." This is actually the purport of an impudent article which appeared in the New-York *Herald* yesterday. That is to say, the public are officially informed that if they venture to claim redress for their wrongs, they will have TWEED and SWEENY'S ruffians let loose at them, and in the *Herald's* own insolent words, "let those who are sowing the storm, beware lest they reap the whirlwind." "They are leading on to riot and bloodshed"—this being the second warning of the sort which HALL has conveyed to the public. Such audacity as this would exceed belief, if it were not exhibited under our very eyes. These thieves and their accomplices not only decline to take their hands out of our pockets, but they turn round and say, "if you don't stop your 'jaw' we will cut your throats." And the *Herald* is the mouthpiece of their threats, and the people are expected to submit without a murmur.

"Losing patience?" Well, it is quite time that we were. The Rings thieves are sending the laborers of the Departments to dun the Deputy Controller, who has not been in office a week, for *the very money which they have stolen*. And still we are expected to look on with folded hands. The money for paying the laborers their wages has been drawn by TWEED, SWEENY and their confederates, and embezzled. They now send the men for whom the money was intended, to dun Mr. GREEN, who has no means of recovering the stolen property, and no means of raising fresh funds. B receives ten thousand dollars to pay to C, steals it, and then sends C to a third person, D, who has no more to do with the affair than the man in the moon. How long is all this to go on? Tammany is now a house of cards—push it, breathe upon it, and it will topple over. Is there no hope that the Committee of Seventy will cease to knock their heads together over resolutions, addresses, and other bosh, and clap TWEED, HALL, and SWEENY into prison?

From One Depth to Another.

No later than Sunday last the *World* was still raising its cracked voice for its employers of the Ring. It had a long article about the appointment of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN as Deputy Controller. It called Mr. GREEN an "accomplice of CONNOLLY." It sneered at SAMUEL J. TILDEN as a "railway speculator." Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER was "poor old HAVEMEYER." Mr. GREEN had been placed in office merely to cover up CONNOLLY'S delinquencies. But for the fact that no one can be surprised now at any act of perfidy or recklessness on the part of the *World*, this coarse and brutal attack on Democrats whom its editor was bound by every consideration of honor to treat at least with common respect, would have excited universal astonishment. But, as it was, no one was surprised. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN doubtless treated it with contempt, and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN went on with his duties.

Five days passed away, and another change passed over the *World*. For months past it, like the *Herald*, has been swearing that there was "nothing in" the exposures published by the TIMES. It was all a sham. The City Government was the honestest in the universe. It kept on saying this until it lost almost the whole of the little audience it ever had. And now it has turned tail again. Its astonished readers—if their weak minds are capable of being astonished—are informed that "nothing will now satisfy Democratic expectation short of great changes both in the organic structure and the *personnel* of the City Government." The Tammany chiefs are warned to get out. Mr. S. J. TILDEN is praised for his "astuteness," and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN for his honesty. The Democrats, we further learn, have been alone in this fight against the Ring. The *World*, of course, has been foremost in the attack—but nobody else has done anything.

This new line will not make the *World* more infamous than it was before—nothing could do that; it will not make the editor of the *World* more despised, for he has secured himself against that possibility by a year of unexampled baseness, treachery, and dishonesty; but it illustrates the truth of the prediction we have always made, that the men and journals from whom we have received nothing but wild abuse and slander for months past would, when the hour of victory approached, jump into the arena, throw up their caps, and vow that *they* had done all the fighting—that they alone had carried the day. So be it. If the public decide that the *World* and the *Herald* are the authors of this warfare against Tammany, and deserve whatever credit may belong to it, it is not for us to dispute their verdict. But at present we humbly submit that the course of these two journals is enough to make any man sick at heart of all the weary talk about the "honesty" and "high character" and "noble aims" of the newspaper Press.

The Tribune's Last Card.

Only three days more intervene before the meeting of the Republican State Convention, and we find the *Tribune* devoting its whole energies to sowing dissensions in the Republican ranks, and publishing vituperative personal attacks upon life-long Republicans who have the misfortune to hold Federal offices under the appointment of Gen. GRANT. Had the *Tribune* displayed half the energy, during the last month, in exposing and denouncing the Tammany thieves that it now shows in raking up slanders against Republicans, it might have aided in doing its party and the public a service. Its attack on Collector MURPHY yesterday is a blow aimed, through him, at the great body of honest and sincere Republicans in this City who belong to the Anti-Tammany organization, and who desire to rid the party of those Republican tools of Tammany Hall whom the *Tribune* formerly denounced, but of whom it is now the special organ. It is designed for effect on the State Convention. Having *proved*, as it asserts, that the Republican State Committee, together with four-fifths of the Republicans of this City, including such men as Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, HENRY CLEWS, WILLIAM ORTON, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and hundreds more of the same class, are all "tools" of THOMAS MURPHY, it proceeds to demolish the whole crowd by fishing up some old charges about contracts, made against Mr. MURPHY by black-mailers during the war, which charges were investigated by the Government at the time and officially declared to be without foundation.

In this dirty work it has enlisted the services of a man whom the *Tribune* calls "Col." HENRY S. OLCOTT, and of whose great services to his country during the war it has made itself the first and only chronicler. It forgot, however, to mention the important fact that this wonderful "Col." OLCOTT is an old attaché of the *Tribune*, who enlisted in the service of his country at the beginning of the war, not as a soldier to fight the enemy, but as a speculative adventurer. We happen to know something about the career of this "Col." OLCOTT which, if the game were worth the candle, might serve to adorn a tale; but there is no occasion to go into his past record; his communication in yesterday's *Tribune* convicts him out of his own mouth of being a scamp. If his story is to be believed, the Secretary of War, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, whom the *Tribune* justly calls an "incorruptible patriot," together with the Quartermaster-General, compounded a fraud on the Government, and entered into a conspiracy to screen the man who had committed it. After OLCOTT had gathered "little by little," as he says, evidence that Mr. MURPHY had defrauded the Government in his hat contract, "the papers were sent to Washington, but, to my surprise, no response came." He then proceeds to implicate the Secretary of War, as follows:

> "I waited and waited, and finally wrote again, calling attention to the importance of the case, and asking its speedy settlement. I selected fair average samples of the hats and caps and sent them to the Quartermaster-General and the Secretary of War. The former officer finally, on the 28th of February, 1865, wrote Gen. VINTON a letter, and after my going to Washington, and writing and waiting, the order came to dispose of the case—not the customary order to try it before either a military or civil tribunal, but one to the effect that I might go before a Special Commission, composed of Senator MORGAN, Judge PIERREPONT, and, I think, Mr. H. A. HURLBUT, and produce my proofs. * * * * You will imagine my feelings when my application for special counsel to take charge of this case before this Commission *was refused*, and I was obliged to conduct it myself against Mr. EVARTS and Gen. ARTHUR, who appeared for the contractors."

Here we find a gross insinuation, amounting substantially to a charge that the Quartermaster-General and the Secretary of War conspired to defeat justice and protect Mr. MURPHY, by ordering the investigation to be had before such men as Judge PIERREPONT, Senator MORGAN and H. A. HURLBUT. The public can judge whether this was the kind of Commission which EDWIN M. STANTON would have selected if his object was to screen a guilty contractor. Forced, then, against his will, the over-zealous "Col." OLCOTT says he "went before this special and unusual tribunal and was *cut into thin slices by Mr. Evarts*." We have no doubt of it—for the evidence showed he had no case—and the only wonder is that a "Colonel" who was "cut into thin slices" by a civilian six years ago, should have the assurance to reappear at this late day to repeat his unproved charges, and to mingle with them base imputations upon the character of that "incorruptible patriot," the dead EDWIN M. STANTON.

But this is not the only nor the worst phase of the exhibit which "Col." HENRY S. OLCOTT makes of himself in his letter to the *Tribune*. The result of the investigation of the charges against Mr. MURPHY he gives in these words: "The Commission, I was informed, reported that *Murphy and Griswold had substantially complied with their contracts*, but I never saw the document; *nor did I want to*." Here we have a man who had utterly failed, before a fair tribunal, to sustain what were doubtless black-mailing charges, coming out six years afterward and publishing in a newspaper copies of the charges presented on the trial, (many of them not even signed,) and coolly telling the public that he "was informed" that the charges were proved to be false, but he "never saw the document, nor did he want to." We submit that, if ever a man wrote himself down, and put himself in print as a scoundrel, that man is "Col." HENRY S. OLCOTT. He says he has "wished a thousand times that a fire would accidentally destroy those infernal papers;" and yet he carefully preserved them both from fire and flood, in order that he might some day gratify his spite against a man whom he could not convict of fraud. He suppresses the *result* of a trial, and gives only the *charges*. We leave the public to judge whether or not this is a fair course. Would that the *Tribune* bore the same animosity to TWEED & Co. which it bears to Republicans who do not wear the Tammany livery!

What We are Coming To.

If HALL, SWEENY and TWEED continue in power for another three weeks, New-York City will be in the position of a mercantile house whose bills are dishonored, whose orders are returned unfulfilled, and whose assets are about to be seized on behalf of its creditors. Bankruptcy can only be avoided by removing the men who have squandered the people's money, cheated its creditors, and dragged the good name of the City in the dirt. The financial dead-lock to which we are approaching is, it must be carefully borne in mind, solely the work of the Ring leaders themselves. They have raised money enough during the past eight months to pay for all the expenditures of the year, and to leave a liberal balance on hand at the end of it. The current balance-sheet of the City, at the present date, may be made out as follows, with a tolerable approach to correctness:

PAYMENTS TO BE MET.

Appropriations at the credit of Departments and sundry accounts		$6,000,000
State tax—from the Tax Levy on New-York property		5,500,000
Arrears of pay to laborers, school-teachers, &c.		1,000,000
Current expenses for three months		4,500,000
Interest on the funded debt due Nov. 1.		2,500,000
Short bills, known as "Revenue Bonds," payable this year		17,000,000
Total		$36,500,000
AVAILABLE CASH.		
Amount in Treasury	$2,500,000	
Taxes of 1871	21,500,000	$24,000,000
Deficit		$12,500,000

This is an exhibit which anybody can understand, and bad as it is, it is by no means so black as the state of the City finances would warrant us in making it. For example, the twenty-one and a half millions due for this year's taxes, will certainly not be paid in full by the end of the year. But the payments above noted must be met in full. Between this and January, 1872, the City will really want about eighteen millions instead of twelve and a half, to enable it to meet the most indispensable obligations.

But for Judge BARNARD'S injunction, the Ring would have gone on renewing their acceptances as they came due, by the issue of fresh "revenue bonds," or they would have increased the permanent debt of the City by exchanging for their acceptances or "revenue bonds" the consolidated bonds of the City and County of New-York. And these are the men who express great anxiety about the credit of the City, and whose apologists call those who have saved the community from hopeless bankruptcy "financial alarmists!" Is there a banker in this City who would touch the paper of a mercantile house that, to his certain knowledge, had squandered every cent of its capital, and was only staving off the day of suspension by a complicated system of accommodation bills which was daily landing it deeper in the mire? Yet this is an exact counterpart of the financial administration of HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and TWEED, during the first eight months of the present year. And the proof of it is, that the moment the power of getting new accommodation bills discounted is taken from them, the Treasury is left bare, creditors are clamoring for payment, and the stoppage of the firm is imminent. The two millions and a half which remained in the City Treasury on Sept. 14 is all needed to provide for the payment of the interest on the funded debt. Not a cent of it is available for arrears of laborers' and school-teachers' pay. About the middle of October a million and three-quarters of "revenue bonds" fall due. Not a dollar of revenue will be forthcoming by that time, to pay them with, and they can't be renewed while the Board of Apportionment remains as it is. The bankruptcy of New-York City can be averted by mortgaging our property a little deeper. The financial stoppage of the present City Government is manifest already, and in a few weeks will be past all remedy. If our rulers cannot be got out of the way by being put in prison, the Governor must convene an extra session of the Legislature to repeal the charter, restore to the people their rights, and let them be free to regain through the Courts the millions, which, during this and the previous year, have been filched from them by thieves in office.

The Latest Enterprise of the International.

Labor and capital are having a pitched battle in England, upon a scale which has not been witnessed in that country for ten years. The fight began in the great engineering workshops on the Tyne, four months ago. It has been maintained up to the present time with unexampled doggedness on both sides. As stated in a late cable telegram, workmen in various parts of England continue to swell the ranks of the strikers, and a sympathetic movement in Belgium has just ended with the defeat of the employers. The demand of the workmen is for ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. In the beginning of June the employers refused to accede to the ultimatum of the men who, to the number of ten thousand, immediately struck. During the first week of the strike the local unions paid fifty cents, in currency, as a weekly allowance to each of the men on strike. The movement having been indorsed by the General Trades' Council, in London, and by various unions throughout the country, the allowance was doubled in a week or two, and as a number of the men who had private savings refused to avail themselves of the allowance, it was found possible to raise it to about two dollars, in currency, per head, at which rate it has been steadily maintained up till now. At first the employers tried the effect of a compromise. Finding this hopeless, they proceeded to confront the workmen's organization with an association of employers. It was arranged, in August, that the leading engineering firms of the country should make common cause with the employers of the Tyne, and that a fund of $110,000 should be immediately subscribed for the purpose of importing foreign workmen, who were first to be employed in defeating the strike, and were afterward to be distributed among the shops of the subscribing firms.

At this stage, the General Council of the International Working Men's Association appeared in the contest. The agents of the employers had telegraphed from the Continent of Europe that two thousand skilled workmen could easily be tempted to England by the rates of wages which were offered them. Denmark and Belgium were expected to yield the first quota, and to these countries agents of the International were immediately sent for the purpose of warning the workmen of the purpose for which they were wanted. They did not, however, entirely succeed in circumventing the plans of the employers. The Danish Government permitted men to be taken from the Royal Arsenal, and from the "black country" of Belgium came a large number of workmen. Later on, the great German workshops supplied men who had but lately exchanged the rifle for the hammer. It was thought that the men were checkmated, but by and by the foreign workmen found out that the shops to which they had come were guarded like fortresses in time of war, that they were hardly allowed to stir beyond the walls, and that outside were thousands of determined men, who would proceed to any extremity if the strangers persisted in taking their bread, as they phrased it, out of their mouths. One body after another of the foreigners fraternized with the strikers, and told how they had been entrapped into a bargain of whose nature they were kept ignorant. Successive shiploads of Danes, Belgians and Germans were sent back at the expense of the nine hours' men to their respective countries, amid the acclamations of crowds of artisans who attended their embarkation. The only considerable body of foreign workmen who have remained in spite of the remonstrances and threats of their English brethren, consists of 120 Norwegians. The departure of the rest is rightly regarded as a great triumph for the cause of trades-unionism, and a striking proof of the growing solidarity of labor all over the world.

Great efforts have been made to constitute the Tyneside strike the nucleus of a general movement throughout England. The Amalgamated Engineers form the most powerful trades-union in the world. They have branches on this side of the Atlantic, and are generally quoted as the ablest in administration and most fertile in resources of all similar organizations. The present contest is therefore one on which very much depends. If the powerful association now fighting in the front of the battle of labor be worsted, it will prove a standing discouragement to any similar attempt on the part of unions having more limited resources. Hitherto, their fellow-workmen in the United Kingdom have refused to be tempted to take the place of men on strike. The few who were induced to take work on the Tyne after the contest began, immediately left on learning the true state of affairs. If no more aid can be had from the Continent than what has already been obtained, the fight is a hopeless one for the employers. They will be obliged to capitulate at discretion, and though they will find it still more difficult than heretofore to compete in the markets of the world with the cheap labor of Belgium and Germany, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that the International can help the Continental workmen to strike for higher wages as effectively as it is now aiding in keeping the English workshops free from foreign occupants.

"The Right to Fly."

Letters to the Press are not always either pertinent or funny, but one has appeared just now that may fairly be called both. A gentleman writes to a London paper a highly original proposal concerning the new science of "levitation." Of this, our readers know, Mr. D. D. HOME is the discoverer and illustrator. Now, "in the legislation of the Locrians," writes the correspondent referred to, "the propounder of a new law stood with a halter round his neck, to be instantly tightened if the law did not receive popular favor." He goes on to say that he does not think it unreasonable that the propounder of the new science of "levitation" should be placed in a similar predicament. His plan, then, is for Mr. HOME to be conducted to Newgate, where "a perfectly unprejudiced operator, Mr. CALCRAFT," may superintend the mechanical details of the experiment. Mr. HOME, being handled by that famous expert in the usual way, can thus give a "test" that must satisfy the most skeptical.

It is reasonably assumed that there need be no more difficulty about going into a trance on a gallows than in a drawing-room, and that, as the spirits are notoriously partial to untying ropes, the halter could at least occasion no inconvenience. The inventor of this pretty device observes that if Mr. HOME will consent to put it in practice, all the world who now regard him as an arrant imposter will at once be converted to spiritualism. It is therefore urged upon Lords LINDSAY and ADARE, as conspicuous disciples of the new philosophy, that they persuade the great prophet of "levitation" to fly in the manner proposed. We second the motion with much cordiality. Such an exhibition would certainly possess fascinating interest. Mr. BLONDIN'S would be nothing to it. Moreover, it is recommended by the consideration that in any possible event there would only be room for congratulation. If that fine artist, Mr. CALCRAFT, once gets Mr. HOME "on a string," every feeling of professional pride will induce him to keep him there with the usual legitimate consequences; whereas if Mr. HOME "levitate" himself out of the dilemma, a great scientific or psychological truth will be conclusively demonstrated. Thus, in either case, society will be the gainer, and although an individual may suffer, "the world will be more and more."

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. TWEED thinks that the proper place to meet the charges made against him is in the Courts. The people are perfectly at one with him on this subject, and would be inexpressibly gratified to find him placed in the felon's dock to receive the award of his crimes. Can the Committee of Seventy not seize the opportunity to oblige Mr. TWEED and the patient tax-payers at the same time?

The German Union Democratic General Committee is too much under the influence of Tammany politicians. The resolutions adopted at last night's meeting might, with advantage, have dealt less with the prospects of the party, and more with the objects for which parties exist. If Judge GROSS and Alderman SCHLICHTLING have not made up their minds to break with Tammany Hall, they cannot be too soon reminded of the fact that the bulk of their countrymen, in common with the great majority of the community at large, certainly have. Party leaders who are also City office-holders, are not likely to be the men best qualified to appreciate the strength of public sentiment. It is well for them to bear in mind, however, that a blunder at the present juncture is pretty certain to cost them their party influence, and their offices too.

It will be observed that a highly-influential movement was organized last evening for the purpose of putting an end to the vexatious and scandalous exactions of the Department of Buildings. Any one outside of the Tammany Ring, who has of late years had occasion to build a house on this island, can tell a tale of the black-mailing which has been practiced so long and faithfully in the Department presided over by Mr. MACGREGOR. Now is the time for clearing out rascals, big and little, and we are glad to see so many substantial citizens added to the working ranks of the reformers as there were at last night's meeting.

The Tax Levy for 1871 has not yet been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors. Until this is done, the books do not go into the hands of the Commissioners, and the taxes which must be looked to for the pressing liabilities of the City, cannot be raised. Mayor HALL is President of the Board of Supervisors, and as it stands adjourned to meet at his call, he was yesterday requested by Deputy-Controller GREEN to convene the Board for the discharge of a pressing duty. It is quite possible that the Mayor's childish resolve to ignore Mr. GREEN may lead him to pay no attention to his letter. In that case, the people will have one more illustration of what it costs to have an empty-pated mountebank at the head of the affairs of a great City.

Elder FREDERICK W. EVANS, of the Shaker community, feels aggrieved at the reproduction in *Every Saturday* and *Harper's* of a caricature originally published in the London *Graphic*. We have no doubt that the editors of our two illustrated contemporaries were innocent of any intention of wounding the feelings of the Elder, but undoubtedly he has cause to be offended. He seems to be a man of blameless life and character, and we hope he will be a little compensated for the publication of the caricatures by the following cordial paragraph which appears in the *Golden Age*:

> "It is difficult to understand why *Every Saturday* should publish a large picture designed to ridicule FREDERICK EVANS, the American Shaker now in England. Our old friend EVANS is one of the best and sincerest of souls—as honest as the day is long—and high-minded and benevolent to an almost ethereal degree. Moreover, in person (barring a certain outlandishness of dress,) he is very comely—bearing a striking likeness to JOHN G. WHITTIER, who is a Quaker of the unshaken sort. Nobody can look at Shaker EVANS' real face without remarking its intelligence, urbanity and sweetness; but nobody can look at *Every Saturday's* caricature without seeing therein a countenance equally villainous and vulgar. We have no other sympathy with Shakerism than a high respect for such of its representatives as we happen to know, and a determination that (so far as our own columns can do it) they shall have a fair hearing for their doctrines. But we could not be guilty of such a gross act of injustice, almost of insult, as this picture is to a man whose ability and character are not surpassed among the orthodox clergy of Boston."

A respectable carpet-dealer in this City, who resides at Stamford, Conn., says that he has sold quantities of carpets to the City authorities ostensibly for the new Court-house, at regular prices and without making out excessive vouchers in order to get his pay. But there was one peculiarity about the transactions which made him doubt whether the carpets ever reached their destination. Instead of allowing the seller to send the purchases to the Court-house, the buyer ordered the carpets to be kept till called for, and, oddly enough, it always happened that they were called for after dark and taken away on carts to nobody knows where.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Non-Interference of the National Government in Massachusetts Politics—Charges of Extravagance in the Treasury Department Refuted—Adjustment of Southern Claims—Action of the Kuklux Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Republican Convention of Massachusetts, it has been freely asserted that the President and some of the members of his Cabinet were secretly favoring the nomination of Gen. BUTLER, and that the Federal officers in the State have been quietly instructed likewise. Information in the possession of your correspondent enables him to say that such reports are utterly devoid of truth. Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet has expressed any such preference, and so far as the President and Mr. BOUTWELL are concerned, both have scrupulously abstained from any expression or action inconsistent with entire neutrality in the matter. Whatever may be their personal preferences, and it is well known that the President's would not be Gen. BUTLER, there has been no intimation on their part, either with any Government official in Massachusetts, or with any unofficial person there or elsewhere, which could be construed as expressing a desire for the defeat of one candidate, or the choice of another. The Government officers in Massachusetts have been left free to exercise their own preferences without superior dictation. It is safe to add that the wisdom of such a course on the part of the Administration is very apparent in this case, and there is the best of reason for believing that it will be followed in other States as well.

ITEMS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL arrived here this morning, and was all day immersed in the business of his office, receiving also numerous callers, and being somewhat bored by several hundred white-plumed Knights Templar, who invaded the Treasury in a body. Next week the Secretary will spend three days in Chicago, making three speeches, and then return to meet the President here the first week in October. Your contemporary of the *Tribune* having no words of commendation for the Government, must needs resort to petty falsehood to assail it. Its recent agony over the departure of three Government clerks for Europe on public business is a fair specimen of its misrepresentation. The Government is at present engaged in sending abroad the bonds of the new loan just taken. To transmit these bonds in the usual way would cost, for $50,000,000, $12,500 for express charges from Washington to New-York alone, to say nothing of the much greater charge for shipment to Europe. The guarantee of the carrying companies is worth nothing to the Government in a matter of such large amounts, even if the companies were willing to give it. The cost of sending a safe with $10,000,000, and three Treasury clerks in charge of it, to England, is about $1,500, or about one-eighth of what it would be by other means. Moreover, the expenses, whatever they are, come out of the one-half of one per cent. allowed by law for negotiating the loan, and even were they ten times as great, the Syndicate would simply get so much less, for the Treasury is doing this at the request of the Syndicate, and it would save nothing even if it were otherwise.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS.

About 7,500 claims have been indexed by the Southern Claims Commission, the aggregate amount of alleged damages sustained being upward of $20,000,000, owing to seizures of supplies, &c., for United States troops, belonging to those claiming to have been Union men during the late war. Evidence has been taken in 600 cases, and decisions arrived at in 150 of them. The Commissioners have the remainder of them under consideration. It is expected that they will report at the next session of Congress 300 cases, with their decisions thereon, together with the testimony, as required by law. Additional evidence is being taken by special Commissioners in some of the Southern States, and it is probable that the Commission sitting in Washington will resume the taking of testimony about the first Monday in October.

APPOINTMENT OF KUKLUX SUB-COMMITTEES.

The full Congressional Kuklux Committee had a brief meeting today when the Chairman, Senator SCOTT, in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, announced the appointment of the following Subcommittees to take testimony this autumn and report to the full Committee prior to the assembling of Congress. In the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Senators PRATT, RICE and BAYARD, and Representatives BUCKLEY and ROBINSON. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Representatives MAYNARD, SCHOFIELD, LANSING and VOORHEES, and Senator BLAIR. The Subcommittee of three, reappointed yesterday, were authorized in the event of the refusal of authorities to furnish the desired information concerning finances, taxation, election laws, &c., of the Southern States, to proceed thither and obtain it by such means as they may deem advisable. The few witnesses now in attendance are to be examined by a subcommittee, consisting of Senators SCOTT, POOL and BLAIR. The report of the Subcommittee of Eight, submitted yesterday, made no recommendation to influence the action of the full Committee, beyond stating that the voluminous testimony taken showed that there had been disturbances in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and to a limited extent in Tennessee, and that the full Committee must determine therefrom the advisability of continuing the investigation.

Disastrous Fire at Greenpoint—An Extensive Chair Factory Destroyed, and Two Firemen Injured.

INGERSOLL'S extensive chair factory, at foot of Oak-street, Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire last evening, involving a loss of $24,000 in machinery, stock and building. Insured for $12,000 in various companies. A frame building adjoining the factory, owned by E. F. WILLIAMS, was also destroyed. Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,800. The origin of the fire is not known. PHINNEY & HOSMER'S stave-yard was also damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars.

During the fire a pile of timber fell on two firemen named JAMES KELLOCH and JOHN DUFFY, and they were severely injured.

The Book Trade Sale.

The sale of books by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., at Clinton Hall, will terminate today. The books sold yesterday were chiefly religious and miscellaneous works. The invoices of Nelson Sons, Widdleton, Desilver, Oakley, Mason & Co., E. B. Treat, &c., were disposed of.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional Strikes at Brussels—Grand Review of the Italian Army—Progress of King Amadeus—The Fire in the Mine at Wigan Unabated.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—A strike has been commenced by the journeymen tanners and locksmiths of this city.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A review of the army with field manœuvres on a large scale, will take place at Varona on Sunday in the presence of the King. The French Chargé d'Affaires at this capital is dead.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—King AMADEUS continues his progress through the Provinces. His Majesty arrived today at Lerida, where he was received with every manifestation of rejoicing. He is accompanied by his brother, the Crown Prince of Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The mine at Wigan is still burning. A great quantity of water has been pumped into the shafts, but it has had little effect on the flames. The flooding of the mine continues night and day. The appointment of M. STAEMPFLI by the Swiss Government, as member of the Board of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, is confirmed.

WEST INDIES.

A Spanish Frigate Fires into an English Vessel—Revolutionists Successful in Venezuela—An American Steamer Seized.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, Sept. 8, via HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The Spanish war-steamer *Churruca* fired into a British sloop bound thence from Nassau, with the crew of the Haytien war-steamer *Montorganise*, which is repairing at Nassau. Twenty-five Spaniards boarded the sloop. The British Consul and the Haytien Government are trying to arrange the matter.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 16, via HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The West India Mail Company has started a branch line to Porto Rico and San Domingo. The town is slowly recovering from the effects of the late hurricane.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 8, via HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The Government troops recaptured several sea-ports from the revolutionists, who retired, united their forces, then attacked and took Ciudad Bolivar, and seized the American merchant steamer *Hero*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Springfield City Caucus—The Butler Men Using Fraud.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Republican city caucus to-night was large and boisterous to an unprecedented degree. It was evident from the start that the majority of those present were Butler men. At the outset they refused to sustain the rules to prevent fraud established by the Republican City Committee, and elected a Chairman by acclamation. The ballot then proceeded. Twelve hundred votes were cast, while only 100 names were checked. Several hundred Anti-Butler Republicans refused to vote at all, while hundreds of Democrats and Labor Reformers voted unchallenged, and there were numerous cases of repeating. The vote stood 800 for the Butler, against 407 for the Anti-Butler ticket. The Republicans denounce the vote as a fraud, but whether rival delegations will be sent to the State Convention is yet to be determined.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Letter From the Governor of Montana—No Trouble Apprehended This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of the Interior today received a letter from Gov. POTTS, giving some general information regarding the condition of Indian affairs in Montana Territory, in which he says that the people of Gallatin Valley now feel comparatively secure from further Indian raids this year, and no further danger is apprehended, unless SITTING BULL should declare open war on the surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the settlements. The Governor has succeeded in organizing and equipping a force of about 200 men in the valley, which he trusts will be sufficient, in connection with the troops lately furnished by the War Department, to repel any attack that may be made this year. He apprehends trouble, however, from the Sioux Indians next Spring and possibly this Winter, unless some terms of peace can be made with SITTING BULL and his band.

Celebration att he Unvailing of the Lincoln Monument at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—The unvailing of the Lincoln Monument took place, this afternoon, at Fairmount Park, in the presence of 100,000 spectators. The military paraded in strong force. At the appointed time Prof. CHARLES J. STILL, President of the Lincoln Monument Association, appeared on the speakers' stand and made a brief address, explaining that the monument was erected from the voluntary contributions of the people, and that the object of the association being now completed, the work was turned over to the Park Commissioners. The monument was then unvailed amid the cheers of the people and a salvo of artillery from an adjacent hill. The oration was pronounced by Col. WM. MCMICHAEL, who was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The Knights Templar and military then passed in review around the base of the monument, and the assemblage dispersed.

This evening the monument was illuminated, and there was a display of fire-works in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation, the anniversary of which was this day commemorated.

Appointment of New Professors at Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Trustees of the Cornell University, at a meeting just closed, created four aditional Chairs. The Chair of American History has been filled by the appointment of Hon. GEO. W. GREENE, author of the *Life of General Greene*; that of Rhetoric, by the appointment of Rev. C. C. SHACKFORD, of Harvard; that of Architecture, by the appointment of CHARLES BABCOCK, of Yale; and a sixth Professorship of Pure Mathematics, by the appointment of JAMES E. OLIVER, of Harvard. This makes the members of the new Chairs this year eight, and the whole number of persons actually engaged in instruction fifty-one. The entering class numbers 214, an increase of thirty over last year. The number of students in attendance is over 700. The Faculty have decided to establish a new course of study, embracing literature, history and political science, to be known as the Course in Letters, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. It will require five years' study.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Saratoga special train on the Hudson River Railroad, due at this city at 6:20 this evening, ran into a coal-train of the Hudson and Boston Railroad at the crossing of the Hudson River Railroad. The engine and tender of the Hudson River train were demolished, and the baggage-car badly damaged. One coal-car was cut in two, and the whole train thrown from the track. No person was injured. All trains both ways were delayed three or four hours. The accident occurred through a disobedience of the rule which requires all trains to come to a stop before crossing the track at this station.

Death of the Bishop of Huron.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 22.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Huron, Right Rev. BENJAMIN CRONYN, D. D., died at 1 o'clock this morning at the Episcopal residence, of disease of the heart. Bishop CRONYN was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, and was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death. He emigrated to Canada and settled in London in 1832, occupying the position of pastor of the congregation of St. Paul, until his election as first Bishop in 1857.

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy at the St. Louis Track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Some 5,000 people, including a large number of ladies, witnessed the contest between *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lucy* at the track of the St. Louis Trotting Park Association this afternoon. The weather was unfavorable for very fast time. The first heat was trotted in 2:24½, *Lucy* about two lengths behind. The second heat was made in 2:19, *Lucy* far in the rear. The third heat was much like the first. Time—2:23¼.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

President THIERS is indisposed.

Queen VICTORIA is suffering from rheumatism.

There was a heavy frost in Oswego County Thursday night.

The Jesuits and the Republican agents have been expelled from Rome.

Fresh strikes of a minor character have occurred among the workmen in England.

The Pope has postponed the appointment of Bishops to the vacant Sees till November.

Hittenger's Wharf, in Charlestown, Mass., caved in yesterday, causing a loss of $5,000.

A fire at Holley, Orleans County, yesterday, destroyed over $12,000 worth of property.

The German workmen recently imported to Newcastle, England, are returning to their homes.

All the arms taken from the National Guard are to be deposited in the Arsenal at Bourges, France.

The body of Prof. MAHAN, of West Point, was found yesterday afternoon in the river near Haverstraw.

The State Commissioners of Charities are in Binghamton inspecting the Inebriate Asylum and the Home.

A fire in St. John, N. B., yesterday morning, destroyed an entire block, including five hotels and several stores.

Favorable news has been received from Algeria indicating progress toward the restoration of French supremacy everywhere.

A party of San Francisco capitalists have incorporated a company to work the newly-discovered coal-beds in the Aleutian Islands.

In the notorious rape case of Mrs. MARY HALBERT against Justice O'DONNELL, a verdict of not guilty was rendered yesterday.

The pattern shop of the Novelty Iron Works at Toledo was partially destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $5,000; covered by insurance.

The total loss by the fire at Pioche, Nev., is estimated at $600,000. There is a large increase in the list of the persons wounded by the disaster.

A shooting affray occurred at Hopefield, Ark., yesterday, between THOS. COLLIER and Dr. BOATMAN, in which the former was mortally wounded.

Reinforcements to the Spanish forces in Cuba continue to be sent forward. Twelve hundred soldiers have just embarked from Cadiz for Havana.

The safe of the Merchants' Bank of Lima, Livingston County, was blown open Thursday night, and all the valuables stolen, including $2,300 in cash.

The Industrial Exhibition now being held in Buffalo is very largely attended, and is considered the most successful ever held in that part of the State.

The express train going from Waterbury, yesterday morning, when near Adams, ran over and instantly killed TRUMAN GREEN, a woman, and a little girl.

At Greenville, Augusta County, Va., on Thursday, CHARLES CARSON and PATRICK CLINEBELL quarreled. CARSON drew a pistol and fired, killing CLINEBELL.

Incendiaries attempted yesterday morning, before daylight, to burn Virginia City, Nev. Rags, saturated with kerosene, were ignited in several places simultaneously. The attempt did not succeed.

The escaped State prisoners from Nevada are scattered over the central part of California, robbing the rancheros and providing themselves with horses. They are evidently making for Arizona and Southern California.

WILLIAM CARROLL and JOHN HARRINGTON the boys convicted of placing obstructions on the Erie Road, will be sent to the Philadelphia House of Correction today. The boys remain perfectly hardened and indifferent to their fate.

The colored people of Cincinnati and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation yesterday by a large meeting at Lockland, Ohio, which was addressed by several white and colored speakers.

Subpœnas have been issued at Salt Lake, to bring before the Grand Jury BRIGHAM YOUNG and some fourteen of his wives, and GEO. R. SMITH, who ranks next to BRIGHAM YOUNG in the Mormon Church, but they have not yet been found.

A convention relative to emigration has been arranged between the United States and Great Britain. The British Commissioners of Emigration have approved of the details of the scheme, and it has been transmitted to Washington by the Foreign Office.

A fire occurred Thursday afternoon in WOLFRED & SHAW'S Cotton Mills, at Cardington, seven miles from Philadelphia, on the West Chester Railroad. WHITLEY'S Mill, at the same place, was also destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $150,000.

An insurrection has broken out in Morocco, and the Moors are making vigorous attacks upon the citadel of Melilla, a seaport town belonging to Spain. The Spanish Government has dispatched a large number of troops to the relief of the garrison of the place.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Capt. T. H. Phelps is detached from the command of the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to command the *Saranac*. Commander Bancroft Gherardi is detached from the command of the *Jamestown*, and ordered to command the *Independence*. Ensign W. E. B. Delahay is detached from the North Atlantic fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

Orders were issued some days since discontinuing Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, as a military post. Two companies of the garrison have been sent to Fort Dodge and two companies to Fort Hays. Fort Gibson will be retained by a small force as a quartermaster's post.

Capt. A. Bryson, who has been attached to the Charleston Navy-yard for the last three years as executive officer, has been ordered to the command of the frigate *Brooklyn*, now cruising in the Mediterranean. Pending the appointment of his successor, Capt. Preble will act as executive officer.

The officers of the steamer *Wabash* are ordered to report for duty at Charlestown Navy-yard Oct. 1. It is expected the *Wabash* will be ready for sea Oct. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr WACHTEL'S third appearance in this country was made at the Stadt Theatre, last evening, in "Il Trovatore." The impression of Herr WACHTEL'S personation of *Manrico* was in accord with what might have been forecast from the two performances in which the artist was previously heard. By no means so symmetrical, so finished, or so replete with capital stage business as his picture of *Chapelou*, Herr WACHTEL'S troubadour is a far more telling character than the postillion. Yesterday's first incident did not promise the pleasurable excitement after events were to cause. In his romance, commencing "Deserto sulla terra," and delivered from the wings, the tenor's voice broke badly, the mishap opening up a sorry prospect of results for greater demands upon the artist as the opera progressed. And yet it was to be written afterwards that Herr WACHTEL has never sung with equal truthfulness of intonation, neatness of execution, and commendable sobriety in ornament, since the season commenced. The *finale* of the first act was rather noisy than remarkable, but the duet with *Azucena* at the outset of the second was full of contrast, and the "Mal reggendo" ending it, although taken too slow, as was indeed nearly every *allegro* in the opera, was a very fine dramatic outburst. The close of the second act suffered most from the German proneness to slacken all the *tempos*, and there was little of the *stretta* about it as given, but it was full of vocal eloquence so far as Herr WACHTEL was concerned. The performer's air in the second scene of the third act, beginning in the Italian version, "Ah! si, ben mio," was certainly the artistic feature of the evening, if it was not its sensation. Herr WACHTEL'S *mezza voce* was never laden with more sweetness and color than it was last night, and in point of variety of recital and depth of expression, his rendering was magnificent. The sensational element, of course, was embodied in the high notes evoked by the "Di quella pira." Herr WACHTEL gave, indeed, the whole air an amount of authority it has never before been endowed with, but it would be unjust not to note that the two successive high C's taken in its progress were wonderful in their quality, and that their attainment bore little resemblance to a feat, so easily and surely were they sounded. The demand for a repeat, which followed, brought a second interpretation, Italian words being substituted this time for the German text. It is hardly necessary to say that the enthusiasm of which Herr WACHTEL'S performance had already elicited a frequent exhibition became, at this point, altogether confusing. There was plenty of applause throughout the entertainment, and it was not always dispensed with absolute justice, but the murmurs of approval and the general clapping of hands, were now quite undistinguishable in the hurricane of plaudits and cheers, joined in by the orchestra, the members of which rose to their feet and made the backs of their instruments do duty for their palms. We should gladly, did space permit, dwell at greater length upon the rendering of "Il Trovatore" than we have done. Our attention, however, would still be devoted to Herr WACHTEL, for the general singing and acting, last night, were not conspicuous for their excellence. Mme. ROSETTI, who was *Leonora*; Mme. PERL, a very correct and intelligent *Azucena*, and Herr VIERLING, a mediocre *Conte di Luna*, were the artists who sang with the tenor and whom he, very naturally, dwarfed. It would be a great satisfaction were affairs more nicely balanced; and if Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, for example, would but sing *Leonora*, and Mr. CARL ROSA, with the Italian traditions, displace Herr NEUENDORFF with his unlimited good-will and unswerving adherence to German views of Italian music, even Herr WACHTEL'S striking delineation would benefit by the change. To-night that gentleman is to sing again in "The Postillion of Longjumeau."

Life Association of America.

"No other company has ever, in any country or at any time, been so successful as the Life Association (of America) in obtaining business." These are large words, and will perhaps provoke a smile of incredulity among the great majority of our readers. They are, however, the words of Hon. W. BARNES, formerly Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York, but now consulting counsel and actuary of the above Association, and who has just issued an elaborate and interesting report on its condition and affairs on the 31st of December last. The report in its entirety, extending as it does over upward of twelve quarto pages of small print, is obviously beyond our grasp with the limited space at our disposal, and we must, therefore, confine ourselves to some of its most interesting points.

The "Life Association of America" was incorporated and commenced business on the 16th June, 1868, and had at the close of the year 1870, an interval of only two years, six months and fifteen days, so well succeeded, that, at the closing of the accounts for the year, the amount of risks in force, including bonus additions, amounted to no less a sum than $45,655,740, (or £9,131,148.) The nearest approach to this in point of actual amount is the Economic, of London, which, during the forty-seven years which have elapsed since its formation, stands credited with existing policies to the extent of $44,751,975, (or £8,950,395.) The highest British company on the list is the Standard, which, after an existence of forty-five years, has risks in force amounting to $81,727,095, (or £16,345,419.) The results arrived at by Mr. BARNES are thus summarized: "Out of the seventy-one life insurance companies transacting business in the State of New-York, fourteen only have as yet reached the extent of business or amount of policies in force attained by the Life Association at the close of the last calendar year. The average time consumed in reaching this point by the most successful of the American companies transacting business in the State of New-York was nearly fifteen years, while the age of the Association itself was only two years, six and a half months on the 1st day of January last." This is, indeed, a most remarkably rapid progress.

Mr. BARNES next proceeds to give the statistics with respect to German, Austrian, and German-Swiss life insurance companies as compared with the "Life Association of America." And at the very outset of this table we are met by the astounding fact that the institution hitherto regarded as the largest life office in the world—the Gotha Life Insurance Bank—has been actually overtopped, after an existence of no less than forty-two years, by its infant competitor. The existing risks of the Gotha Bank amounted at the close of 1869 to $45,559,850, while those of the Life Association amounted to $45,655,740. The total number of German life assurance companies in existence at the close of the year 1869 was thirty-nine, and the total amount assured by them $298,692,221 80—the result of 570 years of corporate growth, considering the whole thirty-nine institutions as one company.

In another table Mr. BARNES gives a statement showing the relative gross increase in 1870 of the amount insured, or risks in force. In this list his own office stands third on the list, with an increase of $30,327,730, (or £6,065,546,) the only two offices in the whole of the United States presenting a claim to precedence in this department being the Equitable and Mutual, both of New-York City. This list, excluding the New-England Mutual, of Boston, from which no returns have been received, gives a total gross increase of new business during the past year in the seventy companies transacting business in New-York State of $568,016,318, (or £113,603,263)—"or more than was transacted in all the world besides." At the same time Mr. BARNES draws attention to the fact that "endowments, long and short, constitute a larger percentage of American than of European business, and the short endowments soon pass off a company's books by normal termination." With respect to the (new) German and French business, Mr. BARNES remarks that "the gross increase of the new business of the Life Association is more than one-half of the whole thirty-nine German companies, covering a population nearly double that of the whole United States," while, of the whole of the ten French Stock Companies, he finds that, "aside from the annuity and tontine transactions, they write yearly only about one-third more life and endowment risks than the 'Life Association of America,' while of this, the *Generalé* and *La Nationalé* transact more than half the whole business."

Another important branch of Mr. BARNES' return relates to the average amount of each policy in force. The Association heads the list with an average policy of $5,854, (£1,171,) followed by the Equitable, of New-York, $3,961, (£792,) the Mutual Benefit, $3,509, (£702,) and the Mutual, of New-York, $3,395, (£679.) The latter companies carry, it appears, "much larger risks on a single life than the Association—at least double, and probably more than double, the amount." Upon this point Mr. BARNES observes that "policies covering large amounts are generally considered in the directors' room as being practically better risks than smaller policies, principally for the reason that a man of means can escape contagion, travel in case of necessity, and employ the best medical skill and suitable and appropriate remedies for any disease with which he may be attacked. In the same amount insured, although the mortality may be less in cases of large policies, yet the mortuary record will, doubtless, show occasional and more violent deflections in the course of actual deaths, as the lesser number of deaths would not be so well graduated as the larger number." Into the discussion of this question we have not space to enter; we will merely quote, in connection with this point, the following passage from Mr. BARNES' report, simply to show that large policies are, after all, pretty safe transactions. The passage we refer to runs thus: "In the British companies the high average policies are mainly due to reversionary dividends made by the older and most successful companies. The Equitable is 108 years old, the Law Life 47, the Equity and Law (mainly for lawyers) 26 years and the Rock 64 years old. The London Life Association has nearly quadrupled its oldest policies by reversionary dividends; the Equitable and Standard have about trebled the amount of their oldest policies; the Scottish Amicable, the Atlas, the Rock and others have nearly doubled the amount insured under their first policies."

One word may be allowed with respect to small policies. Mr. BARNES informs us that "the average policy in German companies is the smallest of any of the life insurance nations, being only $654 82, (*i. e.*, about £130.) This small average almost classes them with industrial policies in other countries; but their persistency exceeds that of the average policies in the United States. The Life Association has many German trustees, directors, and policy-holders; the transplanted German-American, however, readily falls into the habit of taking heavy policies in this country," (America.)

But our space is exhausted. We must, however, find room to congratulate Mr. BARNES on his restoration to health, to thank him for his very interesting report, and to wish him a long and successful career in his new sphere of operations.—*London Monitor.*

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DR. COLTON having returned from his European tour, will hereafter be at his office in the Cooper Institute to administer the gas in person to all who desire teeth extracted without pain.—*Advertisement.*

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A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, the 24th inst., will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads: EDITORIAL COMMENTS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES, LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS, LOCAL AFFAIRS, DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, NATIONAL GUARD TOPICS, CURRENT LITERATURE, &C., &C.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britian. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

BOSWORTH—PUTNAM.—In Marietta, Ohio, Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Wakefield, assisted by Rev. T. H. Hawks, D. D., Dr. FRANK HUNTINGTON BOSWORTH, of New-York, to Miss MARY HILDRETH PUTNAM, daughter of Douglas Putnam, Esq., of Harmar.

CHALLENOR—SLATER.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at the residence of W. A. Whitehead, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, FRANCIS G. CHALLENOR, of Barbados, West Indies, to ROSALIE CLIFFORD, daughter of the late Thomas Slater, of Weston-Super-Mare, England.

GURNEE—BARNEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at Irvington, on the Hudson, by Rev. R. A. Sawyer, WALTER S. GURNEE, Jr., and BELL, daughter of D. N. Barney, Esq.

HEER—BROOKMAN.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 21, by Rev. C. Rhodes, Mr. HENRY K. HEER to Miss PAULINE BROOKMAN, both of Harlem.

MARSH—START.—On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. J. E. Cookman, HARRY G. MARSH to Miss HENRIETTA START, both of this City. No cards.

ROWE—WEEDEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, by Rev. James F. Duryea, EDWARD V. ROWE to M. JOSEPHINE WEEDEN, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

CANFIELD.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Sept. 21, DAVID W. CANFIELD, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 12¼ New-Haven train for interment.

CARMAN.—On Thursday night, Sept. 21, 1871, WM. H. CARMAN, late of Fredericton, N. B., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Alban's Chapel, 47th-st., near Lexington-av., New-York.

CASTNER.—On the 21st inst., SAMUEL CASTNER, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 202 Union-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GROESBECK.—On Friday, Sept. 23, at Suffern, N. Y., CLAUDE, son of David and Emma Groesbeck, aged 17 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M.

MANN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 21, Capt. and Brevet Major DANIEL S. MANN, aged 38 years.

MOWATT.—In Brooklyn, on the 21st inst., LESLIE, son of Eugene and Maria Louise Mowatt, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 67 Quincy-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock.

SNEDECOR.—On the morning of Sept. 22, MARY DAVIS, wife of John Snedecor, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 768 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WAIT.—In Morrisania, Sept. 21, 1871, after a short illness, JOSEPH WAIT, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Prospect-st., Melrose, on Saturday the 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

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THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York.—A regular meeting of the above Committee will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, south-west corner of Cedar and William sts., TODAY, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock. HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman.
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THE DESERTED VILLAGE.—BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH; with notes and illustrations. First instalment in October number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it.

JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX—1872.
This great farmers' almanac for 1872 is nearly ready. The best thing Josh Billings has ever done.

POLITICAL.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of Democrats held at Apollo Hall on the 18th day of September last, whereby the undersigned, as Chairman of said meeting, was directed to appoint a committee to propose a plan of organization to be submitted at the next meeting for approval that should fully provide for a full and fair representation of all Democrats in a general committee who are opposed to the present City Government, and the further rule of those who have disgraced our City and humiliated the great Democratic Party, the following-named gentlemen are appointed to act as a committee to comply with the resolution aforesaid:

Hon. George C. Barrett,
Francis F. Marbury,
George H. Brodhead,
Peter Gilsey,
Samuel G. Courtney,
John Bryan,
David M. Koehler,
James O'Brien,
Philo T. Ruggles,
Gilbert M. Speir,
Wm. C. Barrett,
Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Francis Stoll,
Thomas Boese,
Leander Buck,
J. Nelson Tappen,
Solomon Mehrbach,
Henry S. Allen,
Robert Schell,
Wm. H. Neilson,
Emil Sauer,
James M. Brown,
Dr. Francis L. Harris,
Reuben W. Howes,
Hon. Thomas W. Clerke,
John Moore,
Max Goepp,
Wm. H. Wickham,
Christ. Schwarzwaelder,
Abraham R. Lawrence,
Francis M. Bixby,
Wm. H. Kirchens,
Patrick Donohue,
John F. Gerdes,
Henry Nicholl,
James M. McLean,
Julius Wadsworth,
Geo. W. Van Slyck,
George W. Wiley,
Isaac W. England,
George W. McLean,
Jenkins Van Schaick,
Thomas J. McCahill,
Joseph H. Horton,
J. Gilmore Reid,
Charles Althof,
Henry Eisner,
Nicholas H. Decker,
Charles K. Randall,
Robert B. Nooney,
Isaac Sommers,
Thomas L. Snead.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Chairman.

P. S.—The Committee are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1871, at Apollo Hall, at 8 o'clock precisely.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '82, s3..............115	1000 W. Un. Tel....... 65⅝
	300 do...bet. call. 65⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 114⅜	100 do........ 65⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R.111⅛	800 do........ 65⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.111⅝	900 do........ 66
35,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...115	1700 do........ 65⅞
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 72	200 Q. Min. Co....... 15⅜
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. b. 98⅛	500 Quick. Pf......... 22½
4,000 do........ 98⅛	200 do...bet. call. 22⅞
5,000 N. C. 6s, sp. t.. 17⅛	100 Mar. Min. Co....... 2
6,000 N. C. St. 6s, n., bet.call...... 24	500 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 51⅜
	100 do.. bet. call. 51⅜
5,000 S. C. St. 6s. n., Ap. & Oct.... 58⅛	10 Adams Ex.......... 86
	200 Wells-F. Ex....... 53
20,000 do...Jan. & July........ 55	10 Am. M. Un. Ex..... 58
	10000 N. Y. & H. Ctf's. 88⅛
5,000 Ark. 7s, L. R., P.B&N.O.R. 50	10000 do.. bet. call. 88⅛
	400 Erie R.......... 30⅜
6,000 N.Y. Cen.6s,'83. 94⅛	100 do.. bet. call. 30⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d... 99⅝	100 Mich. Cen.......119⅝
17,000 Cen. P. G. bds.101⅛	65 do.........119⅝
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 89⅛	100 do.. bet. call.119
1,000 Un. P. 10s, inc. 78⅛	200 Cleve. & P........120
1,000 do.......... 79	200 do..........119⅝
1,000 Al.&T.H.2d Pf. 87	200 do.........b3.120
5,000 Chi.& N.W.1st.100	300 do 119⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. bds..b. c. 82⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.... 68⅛
	10 do.......... 69
3,000 do........ 82⅛	300 do.. bet. call. 68⅛
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.bds.... 99	300 C., C. C. & In.... 89
	500 Mil. & St. P..... 62⅛
2,000 Han. & N. 1st. 89⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.... 61⅛
3,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 88⅛	50 P.,Ft.W.&C.,guar. 99⅛
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s..bet. call.103⅛	200 Del., L. & W.......108⅛
	200 do........b3.109
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.100	200 N. J. Central......110⅛
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.105	68 Chic., B. & Q.......137
5,000 Chic. & Al. 1st. 106⅛	10 Mor. & Es.......... 95
1,000 Mil. & St.P.1st. 95	56 do.......... 95⅛
8,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 92⅝	100 H. & St. Jo....... 65
20,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 87⅛	200 do.......... 65
15,000 Cl. & P. C.S.F. 95	100 do........b30. 66
1,000 A. D. & I. Co.7s. 98⅛	25 Dub. & S. C....... 87
4,000 Cle. & P. 3d..... 97⅛	400 C., C. & In. Cen.. 19⅝
31 Metrop. Bank....142	300 Un. Pacific..b. c. 27⅝
300 Spring M. Coal... 83	100 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 59
500 Con. Coal of Md... 44⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 42⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H...... 92⅛	100 do.......... 42⅛
200 do.. bet. call. 92⅛	100 do.........b3. 42⅛
100 do.........b3. 92⅛	100 South-side....... 75⅛
100 do......... 92⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......113⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 92⅛
	100 do..bet. call. 92⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.......113⅛	2000 N. Y. C. & H. Cs. 88
	300 Erie.......... 30⅜
20,000 do.......113⅛	100 do.bet. call.c. 30⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, Consol., small......... 62	100 do.........b3. 30⅛
	400 do.......... 30⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct... 58	200 Reading.........113⅛
	200 Union Pacific.b. c. 27⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.101⅛	200 do.......... 27⅛
22,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89⅛	200 Chicago & N. W... 68⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md... 44⅛	600 N. J. Central......110
200 do..bet. call. 44⅛	200 Chicago & R. I....109
1800 W. Un. Tel.....b3. 66	100 Mil. & St. P...s60. 62
100 do.......... 65⅛	206 do.......... 62⅛
500 do..bet. call. 65⅛	200 Boston, H. & E.... 2⅛
400 do.......... 66	700 Ohio & Miss....... 42⅛
300 Quick. Min. Co.... 15⅛	100 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 15⅛	100 do..bet. call. 42⅛
100 Am. M. Un. Ex... 57⅛	100 St. L. & I. M...... 59⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 51⅛	25 Morris & Essex... 95
100 do..bet. call. 51⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos..c. 65⅛
600 do.......... 51⅛	200 H. & St. Jos. Pref. 77
1900 do.......... 51⅛	100 Alton & T. H. Pf... 61

FRIDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are less excited than yesterday, although the sales of Foreign Exchange and the supply of Gold have been wholly reversed, much to the relief of the Merchants connected as Importers or Exporters with our Foreign Trade. Gold is made easy for delivery by the extra sales of the Treasury yesterday, and Bills on London have advanced to 108⅝@108¾ for 60 days and 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. for short sight, with a pretty free business going on. The sales of Gold have not materially varied, ranging 114¼@113⅞@114⅜@114¼ ⅌ cent. One or two Banking firms were large buyers, which held the market comparatively firm in price and active in demand. The speculative holders of Gold, from having of late exacted a bonus for the daily use of the Cash Gold, today paid from 4 to 6@7 ⅌ cent. interest to have it carried over.

The rate for money is now fairly established at 7 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, the Trust Companies and other large lenders having marked up their dealers to this rate. The supply is comparatively easy and not likely to be otherwise for some days to come, notwithstanding the general expectation of a bad Bank Statement to-morrow Afternoon. The Treasury gained largely in Greenbacks today, while the Banks gained in Gold Notes. The difference is not so marked upon the Bank movement as was apprehended yesterday. It is not improbable that the Treasury will make extra purchases of United States 5-20s early next week, which will draw down the Greenback balance, now larger than needed for current disbursements by the Department.

An order is still in force at the Treasury to cash Coupons on the Public Debt, at any time within 60 days of their maturity, at an abatement of interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum. After the 20th October both the Coupon and Registered November Interest will probably be prepaid without rebate.

The London telegrams today are construed as unfavorable to the financial situation in that market, as well as to the American Funds. Our 5-20s, 10-40s and the New Loan are all lower on the change of Interest at the Bank of England, and purchases of Gold are made here today on the calculation that some of the United States 5-20s, of 1862 coupons, held abroad, and advertised to be redeemed at the Treasury at Washington, Dec. 1, will come out for payment here in place of being exchanged with the Syndicate of the New Loan in London. The difference to the Treasury would not be material or important. The amount secured to be paid for the New Loan on the other side is $80,000,000. If any considerable part of the 1862s should come out, the Secretary would have the same amount to draw from London either in Gold or its equivalent in other 5-20s. His surplus in Gold, here, or a good part of it would be well disposed of either way. We have reason to believe, however, that the English and Continental subscribers to the New Loan will be unable to buy other 5-20s any cheaper than the class to be redeemed at Washington in Gold.

The acceptance of the new situation in the Money market of full 7 ⅌ cent. Interest by the Brokers of the Stock Exchange has made a better market for the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, better, we mean, in respect to the confidence of operators in respect to the means of carrying forward their purchases. The remaining questions are, first, whether the supply of Money can be kept easy at the advanced rate, and secondly, whether outside parties will go into stocks on speculation, with decided freedom, on the eve of larger trade employment for money in October and November, and the Bank movement not yet adjusted to this extra demand. The New-York and Western Roads and the Miscellaneous Stocks were well supported today, and after the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Public Funds and the Pacific Railway Mortgages were steady at the close; the Southern State Bonds weak. The new buyers of Gold, on the London telegrams referred to, advanced their bids to 114⅜ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅛	92⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	87⅞
Reading	113	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	109
North-west Common	68⅛	68⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	50⅞	50⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	81
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅞
Lake Shore	106⅞	106⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅜
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	61⅛
Western Telegraph	65⅛	66⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	27⅞	27⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881.......117	5-20 coup., 1867.........114
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881....118⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.........114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862.........115	10-40 registered.........111
5-20 coup., 1864.........115	10-40 coupon.............111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865.........115⅛	6s currency..............114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865, n. i....113⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......71½	Ohio 6s, '75.........103
Va. 6s, old.........62⅛	Ohio 6s, '81.........104
Va. 6s, reg., old......52	Ohio 6s, '86.........106
Va. 6s, consol. bds......63⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70.....112
Ga. 7s, Gold bds......98⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......101
N. C. 6s, old.........40	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......101
N. C. Funding Act, '66 32	Ill. War Loan.........101
N. C. new bds.........23	Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
N. C. Special Tax......17	Indiana 5s...........100
S. C., Jan. and July....55	Michigan 6s, '73.......100⅛
S. C., April and Oct....58⅛	Michigan 6s, '78.......100⅛
Missouri 6s...........96	Michigan 6s, '83.......100⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds......71	N.Y. Reg., Bounty L..109⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary....68	N. Y. Coup., Bty. L...109⅛
La. 8s of 1910.........92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
California 7s.........114	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
Connecticut 6s........101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
Alabama 5s............67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
Alabama 8s...........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Ark. 6s, funded........57	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S. iss. 55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.102
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 63	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.102
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 49⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102
Ark. 7s, M. & O.R.Riv. 49⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94	Han. & Naples 1st.... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91	Gt. West. 2d. '93..... 88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 91	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.......103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102	Gal. & Chic. 2d........ 98⅛
Erie 1st Extended......101	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....102⅛
Erie 1st, Indorsed..... 95	Morris & Essex 1st....105⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79........ 95	Morris & Essex 2d.....100
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 90⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88....... 83	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....101⅛
Buf.,N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 94	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..101
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 99
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......102⅛	Cleve.& Pitts.con.S.F. 94⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds... 95⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d..... 98⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..120⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 97
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st...112⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.... 99	Chic. & Alton 1st.....106
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.103	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 96
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds....101⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st......100⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds.... 89⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 92⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 81⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds... 95
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 78⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 91⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75....106⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....109
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 99⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 94⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..... 86	Mil.&St.P.,I.& M.div. 89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 79	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 90
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 99⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 95
Han. & St. Jo. Conv... 98⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 92⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st...102⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 71
Tol. & W.1st, St.L.div. 87	Tol., P. & W., E. D... 89⅛
Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.... 84	Tol., P. & W., 2d..... 80⅛
Tol. & Wab. cons.con. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan.........149	Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.117
Merchants'........118	American Exchange.117
Mechanics'........134	Bank of the Republic.115
Union.............138	East River.........115
City..............230	Shoe and Leather....156
Phenix............105	Corn Exchange......126⅛
North River........95	Continental.........99
Tradesmen's........152	Park...............155
Gallatin National...116	Manuf. & Merchants'102
Merchants' Exch'ge 99	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Leather Manufac'ers'185	Central National....109
Seventh Ward.......108	Ninth National......116
State of New-York..109	Gold Exchange.......79
Commerce...........117	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass. 91

And the following for the Miscellaneous Stocks:

Maryland Coal.........30⅛	Mariposa Mining Pref. 2⅛
American Coal.........50	Mar. Trustee Ctfs.....22
Consol. Coal of Md....44⅛	Adams Express........85⅛
Cum. Coal and Iron....4	Wells-Fargo Express.52⅛
West. Union Tel.......66⅛	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip.. 2⅛
Quicksilver Mining....15⅛	Amer. M. Union Ex....57⅛
Quick. Mining Pref....22⅛	United States Ex.....56
Mariposa Mining.......1⅛	Pacific Mail.........50⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Gold receipts	$2,598,881 60
Gold payments	6,095,663 62
Gold balance	62,849,033 89
Currency receipts	7,023,706 45
Currency payments	244,037 89
Currency balance	14,869,202 58
Customs	509,000 00

Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS write to us that there is a good demand for the new 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Rock Island Road at 90 per cent. and accrued interest. We know little of the merits of the enterprise, and refer to the Loan on the faith of the respectable character of its New-York Bankers, who will afford all proper information on the subject.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, a resolution was adopted deciding it inexpedient to send a representative to the National Commercial Convention, to be held at Baltimore on 25th inst.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the Specie value of $3,477,944; amount marketed, $3,904,396. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
Mf. of	Pks.	Value.	Pks.	Value.	Pks.	Value.
Wool	2,424	$1,074,577	602	$259,157	1,140	$442,862
Cotton	1,554	443,955	244	61,594	386	115,637
Silk	1,073	765,492	113	149,210	219	315,495
Flax	2,376	368,351	384	65,107	320	83,394
Miscella'us	778	272,781	410	17,720	600	21,852
Total	8,205	$2,925,156	1,753	$552,788	2,665	$979,240
		552,788				2,925,156
Total ent'd		$3,477,944	Total markt'd			$3,904,396

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES—FIVE TWENTIES.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. LOAN less than one-third ($5,000,000) remain unsold, and this remainder is being taken so rapidly as to insure the early closing out of the loan. This fact, together with the completion of the road, should carry these bonds above par, the same as the CENTRAL PACIFIC SIXES negotiated by us. The five-years' option of the Government having already expired on all series of Five-twenty Bonds, except 1867s and 1868s, they are liable to be called in for payment. The Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes have absolutely 30 years to run before maturity; and can now be bought 17 per cent. less than TEN-FORTIES, 20 per cent less than FIVE-TWENTIES or the new FIVE PER CENTS, and 25 per cent. less than SIXES of 1881; are equally sure to be paid, principal and interest, in gold coin. Price, at present, 93 and accrued interest—that is, with coupon payable Nov. 1 attached.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $953 01.
$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $476 51.
$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $95 30.

Only a small amount of the latter denominations remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as Five-Twenties.

This debt is created by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company in order more speedily and effectually to extend and complete the main line of their Road to the Ohio River. This work—the most important internal improvement now progressing in the country—is rapidly approaching completion. It will establish another and superior line of communication between the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the eastern cities; bringing ten millions of people, mainly producers, nearer to the centres of consumption in the Eastern States, and nearer to the political and commercial capitals of their country. Such is the commanding importance of this Trunk Line, that the larger cities of the West are projecting feeders to connect with it, so as to avail themselves of its unequaled facilities as soon as it is completed. Large tracts of valuable coal and iron lands along its route are passing into the hands of practical miners and iron manufacturers; a large city is springing up at the western terminus, the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio, where it intersects 12,000 miles of river transit, and will soon be in connection with 30,000 miles of railroad carriage.

When the United States was engaged in creating its debt and the price was low, we advised our customers to place their surplus in United States Bonds. The Government is now enabled to buy its bonds from its surplus revenues; hence their high price. Holders can now exchange their Government bonds for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS with great advantage. A Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the Road.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL OF WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

☞P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Centra, Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE
7-30 NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS
At Par and Accrued Interest in Currency.
With their
AMPLE SECURITY
AND
HIGH RATE OF INTEREST,
There is no investment accessible to the people which is more
PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞FIVE-TWENTIES CAN BE FUNDED with us into the best Railroad Bonds. We recommend those of the RONDOUT AND OSWEGO COMPANY for three reasons: 1. These Bonds are safe. The road is near this City. Every investor can travel over it for himself. The net earnings of one-half of the line pay at present 10 per cent. on all the bonds which will be issued on the whole road. 2. By conversion, as we recommend, the investor adds 25 per cent. to his capital. 3. He also adds 48 1-3 per cent. to his income. EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	245
B. E. Peas, bags	152	Crude Turp., bbls	115
Bees-wax, pks	5	Tar, bbls	490
Cotton, bales	1,103	Resin, bbls	1,472
Dried Fruit, pks	527	Pork, pks	125
Eggs, bbls	1,039	Cut-meats, pks	283
Flour, bbls	16,217	Lard, pks	275
Wheat, bushels	161,167	Lard, kegs	75
Corn, bushels	199,357	Stearine, pks	36
Oats, bushels	9,475	Butter, pks	3,812
Rye, bushels	15,900	Cheese, pks	9,855
Malt, bushels	5,300	Tallow, pks	9
Barley, bushels	17,478	Lard-oil, bbls	25
Grass-seed, bags	239	Starch, boxes	700
Flax-seed, bags	785	Sumac, bags	290
Beans, bbls	46	Tea, half chest	1
Corn-meal, bbls	420	Tobacco, hhds	411
Corn-meal, bags	387	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	755
Hops, bales	78	Whisky, bbls	454
Hides, No	358	Wool, bales	73
Leather, sides	10,901	E. Oil, bbls	48

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Liverpool*, for London—634 bags Saltpetre, 621 boxes Clocks, 1,500 Oars, 360,298 ℔s. Oil-cake, 53 tcs. Tobacco, 22,852 bushels Wheat, 143 cases Can Goods, 450 bbls. Resin, 82 hhds. Tobacco, 7,680 Staves, 10,580 gallons Sperm-oil, 1,003 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Antigua*, for Glasgow—37,700 bushels Corn, 504 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Gold Hunter*, for Bristol—44,298 bushels Wheat, 7,872 bushels Corn, 576,423 ℔s. Oil-cake, 3,402 gallons Lard-oil, 50 tcs. Beef.

By the schooner *A. Burr*, for Dunkirk—185,988 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Dueffel*, for Elsinore—3,382 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Marianna S.* for Lisbon—12,000 Staves, 371 hhds. Tobacco, 34 boxes Tobacco, 240 ℔s. Manufactured Tobacco, 2 cases Cotton Gins, 97 cases Clocks, 72 cases Drugs, 120 boxes Extract Logwood, 10,000 feet Pitch Pine.

By the bark *John Griffin*, for Havana—51 boxes Bottles, 8 boxes Dolls, 10 boxes Furniture, 50 boxes Oysters, 130 pks. Drugs, 257 pks. Acid, 68 pks. Machinery, 50 kegs Varnish, 12 Springs, 5 pks. Paint, 336 Trunks, 46,000 ℔s. Grease, 1,000 boxes Oil, 55 pks. Rope, 168 bbls. Plaster, 150 bbls. Tar, 20 bales Packing, 9 cases Duck, 23,131 feet Lumber, 23 cases Woodenware, 100 coils Rope, 68 pks. Hardware, 19 pks. Oakum.

By the bark *Samuel E. Spring*, for Montevideo—200 boxes Pepper, 565 pks. Perfumery, 56,000 gallons Petroleum, 84 bales Wicking, 23,937 ℔s. Tobacco, 75,800 ℔s. Lard, 200 boxes Starch, 93 pks. Drugs, 5 boxes Gas-fittings, 400 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,146 cases Furniture, 66 pks. Agricultural Implements, 40 boxes Nails, 20 boxes Shoe-pegs, 4 cases Books, 5 boxes Dental Instruments, 300 gallons Varnish, 26 bales Tobacco, 125 pieces Wood, 60 pks. Hardware, 65 pks. Wooden-ware, 19 boxes Preserves, 35 boxes Clocks, 12 pks. Lamps, 168 cases Sewing-machines, 5 pks. Carriages, 226 pks. Mahogany.

By the bark *Agder*, for Queenstown and orders—23,302 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Czarina*, for Cork and orders—29,579 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Runeberg*, for Cork and orders—21,944 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *John Paul*, for Dublin—36,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *A. Young*, for Havre—36,758 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, 105 cases Canned Fish.

And from Philadelphia, for Copenhagen, by the brig *Heinrich Bahlrus*, 68,900 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Jane Adeline*, for Belfast, 18,391 bushels Wheat....By the brig *M. Louise Miller*, for Newry, 18,207 bushels Wheat....By the brig *John H. Kennedy*, for Lisbon, 14,423 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been in rather more request at 33c.@34c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand at uniform rates. We quote: Common Pale to North River, $5@$9 25; Jersey, $7 25@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15 by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30, ⅌ 1,000.

CEMENT—Continues inactive at $1 75 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted at our quotations: Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $12; do. House do., $15; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active demand for trade and speculative purposes, and prices of grades below prime have been quoted up fully ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., on reduced offerings, holders showing much confidence in values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,499 bags by the *O. Blanchard*, (some days since, and now first made public,) 1,000 bags by the *South America*, 895 bags by the *Channel Light*, to arrive, and 316 bags by the *Cassina*, all to the trade; also, 2,000 bags by the *Cassina*, and 1,439 bags by the *Brothers*, on speculation on private terms. Other kinds have been firm and in demand. We now quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 11¾c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 16c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@17c.; Curacoa, 15c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The movement for early delivery has been quite limited, and prices have been quoted off ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. on grades from Low Middling upward, with sales reported of only 436 bales, including 151 bales to shippers, 280 bales to spinners and 5 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale at a reduction of about 3-16c. ⅌ ℔.; sales, 11,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for September, 400 bales at 19¾c.; October, 800 bales at 19½c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c.; 200 bales at 19¼c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19⅜c., 100 bales each at 19 5-16c.; December, 700 bales at 19⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19½c.; March, 300 bales at 20c.; April, 200 bales at 20⅛c. And today, for September, 200 bales at 19⅜c.; October, 600 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 1,000 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 1,600 bales at 19¼c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19 5-16c., 200 bales each at 19⅜c., 100 bales each at 19 5-16c.; December, 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19 3-16c., 800 bales at 19¼c.; January, 100 bales at 19 7-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19 11-16c.; October, 19.39c.; November, 19.41c.; December, 19.39c.; January, 19 9-16c.; February, 19 9-16c. The receipts at this port today were 1,103 bales, including 564 bales from Norfolk, 459 bales from Savannah, and 80 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 4,660 bales, and during the week 21,023 bales, against 13,120 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 43,799 bales, against 69,245 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅜

Liverpool.

	Sept. 22, '71. Bales.	Week ending Sept. 22, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	65,000	58,000
Of which exporters took	9,000	11,000
Of which speculators took	11,000	3,000
Total stock	467,000	487,000
Of which American	207,000	161,000
Total import of week	22,000	53,000
Of which American	8,000	18,000
Actual export	8,000	12,000
Amount afloat	550,000	395,000
Of which American	58,000	25,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Sept. 8, 1870		9⅛d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Sept. 8, 1870		19⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a comparatively slow movement in State and Western Flour. Shipping Extras have been scarce, and held with a fair show of firmness, but have been without activity. For most other grades business has been dull, with prices generally quoted weak and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 20@$6 55; very good to fancy at $6 55@$7 10; poor to very good shipping Extra at $6 15@$6 55; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 25@$5 15
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 00
Extra State	6 20@ 7 10
Extra City, shipping brands	6 20@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 30@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in less request at somewhat easier prices, with sales since our last of 850 bbls., at $5 80@$7 for poor to good, and $7@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 15@$5 40 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 30@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls.

FRUIT—A fairly active call has been noted for the principal varieties of foreign, particularly Layer Raisins, Currants, Prunes and Almonds, at well-supported rates. Sardines attract more attention at buoyant prices. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 for old, with sales of 3,000 boxes, and $3 90@$4 for new; Currants chiefly at 8c. ⅌ ℔., with sales of 300 bbls.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 9c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¾c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¾c.@9c.; Dates, 6¾c.@7c.; Filberts, 9¾c.@10½c., ⅌ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ⅌ case; Sardines, 22c.@22½c. for quarter boxes.

FEATHERS—Have been sought after in a jobbing way at 67c.@77c. for good to strictly choice Live Geese, ⅌ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been selling rather more freely at former quotations.

FISH—A moderate trade has been noted in the leading kinds at steady rates. Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14@$14 50; No. 2 do., $9@$9 50; No. 3 do., $6@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown less activity, since our last. The offerings have been on a rather more liberal scale, and holders have been more eager to place stock. Prices have been depressed and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, in the instances of Spring, and the poorer grades of Red Winter, which have been most abundant. The export demand has been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the firmer temper of the ocean freight market. The inquiry from millers has been light. The general market closed heavily on the basis of $1 45 for fair ordinary samples of No. 2 Chicago Spring afloat. Sales have been reported of 185,000 bushels at $1 45@$1 47 for No. 1 Spring, closing at $1 45@$1 46, and $1 47 for called No. 2 Spring; $1 53@$1 56 for Winter Red Western; $1 57@$1 60 for Amber Western; $1 65@$1 67 for White Western; $1 57 for Amber Southern; $1 68 for White State; $1 52 for Choice No. 1 Spring, to arrive, and $1 47 for Straight No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive......Corn has been quoted lower, under the free receipts, and the apparent eagerness of holders to realize, especially on Mixed and Western afloat. At the modified prices, a fairly active business has been reported, in good part for shipment, closing with some show of steadiness. For lots in store, a pretty lively inquiry was noted, partly on speculative account, at about previous quotations, closing firmly. For Yellow and White Corn the call was slow, and the market more or less nominal; sales have been reported of 207,000 bushels at 71¾c.@72½c. for Western Mixed, in store, closing at 72c., and afloat at 72¾c.@73½c., closing at 72¾c.@73c.; Yellow do. at 74½c.@75c. ⅌ bushel....Rye has been inactive, owing, partly, to the high claims of holders, who seem confident in their views, and not eager to place desirable samples. Western was quoted at 90c. asked for prime, with 88c. bid; 16,000 bushels were reported sold at 88½c. ⅌ bushel....Barley attracted but little attention, and values were more or less nominal. For some prime Western holders were asking up $1 05 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt was in light request, yet quoted about steady....Oats have been less sought after by the trade, and were quoted less firm. There was some speculative inquiry for Mixed Western, in store, at the quoted rate. Sales have been reported since our last of 80,000 bushels at 50c.@51c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 50½c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, and 50c., in store; 46c.@49c. for New Black; 51c.@54c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Business has been very tame in this line. We quote as before: Bags, 14½c.@14¾c.; Bagging, 15½c.@16½c., in round and job lots; Domestic Cloth, 17½c.@18c.

HARDWARE—The demand has been quite spirited for stock, at generally very full prices.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately active at $1@$1 15 for shipping, and at $1 25@$1 65, for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request at from 55c.@$1 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been generally steady on a moderate inquiry, including American at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $225@$280 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 5¾c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 13¼c.@13½c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c.@11½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¾c.@4c., currency, ⅌ ℔. Sales 1,000 bales Manila at 13¼c., gold; 600 bales Jute Butts at 3¾c., currency; 500 bales Jute Rejections, to arrive, at 4½c., cash.

HIDES—For Dry Hides there has been a fair inquiry, and prices have been well supported. Wet-salted have been held with much confidence, on a very scant offering, but have been quiet. Rather more demand has been noted for Calcutta Hides within our range.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but firm, in this market. We quote crop of 1871 at 40c.@60c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 8c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 35 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in request and steady; Common at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75, ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been generally in fair demand and quoted steadier. Prime heavy stock has been scarce. Rough Leather has attracted a moderate share of attention within our previous range. Union Crop has been in fair demand and firm. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 26c.@26c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Light, 24c.@25c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Middle, 35c.@38c.; Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c.

LUMBER—Spruce and Pine Lumber has been less confidently dealt in. Dressed Boards have been in fair request. Shingles have been selling with comparative freedom. We quote thus: Southern Prime, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $26@$33; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 500,000 ℔s. at 23¾c.@24c. here, and 24c. for forward delivery. There has been a moderate movement in most kinds of Iron, especially in Pig, on the basis of unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 tons Glengarnock Pig, at $35; 100 tons Summerlee do. at $36; 50 tons Coltness do. at $38; 100 tons No. 2 Hudson do. at $35, and 1,500 tons new English Rails at $59, gold, an exceptional advance. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been quiet. For Tin, the inquiry has been generally slow, without any remarkable alterations in value; sales, 50 pigs Straits at 36¼c., gold; 300 boxes Charcoal Plates at $8 87½, gold, ⅌ box. We quote Ingot Copper at 23¾c.@24c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c., Bolts and Braziers, 32c. ⅌ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $36@$37; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $34@$35; American Forge, $32 50@$34; Scotch Pig, $33@$37; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $79@$80 ⅌ ton; English Rails, $59, gold; American, from the works, $70@$71, currency; Russian Sheet, 14½c.@15c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Pig-lead, $6@$6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6 12½, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ⅌ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 36¼c.@36¾c.; Banca Tin, 40¾c.; English, 34¼c.@35c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $6 37½@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 9¼c.@9½c.; Regulus Antimony, 11¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Drop Shot at 10¼c., and Buck do. at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., cash.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet since our last, with the dealing confined to job lots, within our previous range; sales 84 bbls. New-Orleans at 58c.@60c.; 93 hhds. Demeraras, part at 33c.; 45 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c.@55c., ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The Resin market shows a stronger temper, on a good demand, partly for export, on the basis of $3 12½@$3 15 bid for Strained, with $3 25 reported asked, and materially reduced offerings noted: sales 2,750 bbls. Strained, part at $3 13@$3 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar has been quiet and weak; sales 200 bbls. at $2 90@$3 ⅌ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine shows increased firmness on a fairly active call, partly for forward delivery: sales have been reported since our last of 180 bbls., to arrive, at 59c.; 230 bbls. here at 60c.; 100 bbls. seller remainder of year, at 58c., ⅌ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 60c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 12½@$9 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for choice White; Tar, $3@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been slow of sale, including Western at $38 50, currency; City, in bags, at $36 50, gold.

OILS—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds, including Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 63c.@65c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-oil, 72½c.@90c.; Red Oil at 48c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 84c., in casks, in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 18@$1 20, in casks; prime light Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Seal at 66c. Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 45c.@51c.; Yellow, 57½c.@62½c.; White, 62½c.@67½c., ⅌ gallon; Castor-oil, 18c.@19c.; Tallow-oil, 82½c.@85c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.

PETROLEUM—The market shows rather more animation, though the increasing firmness of holders, and lighter offerings have been against free movement, particularly for export. The temper of the freight market is not sufficiently in favor of shippers to encourage them to operate with confidence. Some speculative inquiry has been noted....Crude in bulk has been held with confidence at 14½c.@14¾c. ⅌ gallon, and has been more active. Sales have been reported of 3,350 bbls. at 14½c.@14¾c., and 1,500 bbls., low gravity, on private terms. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 18c.@18½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17¾c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 420 bbls. for the day and 2,770 bbls. for the week....Refined Oil has been in fair demand, but held above the views of buyers in most instances, checking business; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, on the basis of 24⅜c., 4,200 bbls. do., September, at 24½c., and 6,000 bbls. do. October, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, the current quotations for Standard White were 24c., for prompt and all the month deliveries, ⅌ gallon, on a quiet market; sales, 2,500 bbls. at 24c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,390 bbls. today, and 21,200 bbls. for the week. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28½c.@29c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in slight demand, on the basis of 9¼c.@10c. for Western, in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, and prices show some revival of steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 62 for Western Mess; $14@$15 for New City Mess; $10@$10 25 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $10 25@$10 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 45@$13 50, seller September; $13 50, seller October; $13 50, seller December, and $14 @ $14 25 for New, seller January and February; sales, 2,500 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been scarce and wanted, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats have been in slack request at 10c.@12c. for Hams, 6½c.@7½c. for Shoulders, 13½c.@14½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ ℔.; sales equal to 80 pks....Bacon continues in moderate demand at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8½c. for Long Clear and Staffords; sales, 250 boxes....Lard has been more active, and quoted stronger as to price; sales have been reported of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅜c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for prime Western Steam, 9⅝c. for New, 9⅝c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 4,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller October, at 9⅝c., seller November to January at 9⅞c.; seller January and February at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Beef continues in moderate demand at $7@$11 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 105 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand at $12@$18 for Prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $18@$23 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 60 bbls....Strictly prime to fancy lots of Butter have met with a fair sale at extreme rates; trade in other grades has been slow, and values have been irregular. We quote State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c. Western good to fancy at 16c.@20c., and inferior to good at 10c.@16c....Cheese has been held with increasing confidence, in view of the more favorable cable advices and the higher range of gold, which have been helping the outward movement, leaving the market very well cleared of stock and decidedly strong. The home call has also been good. We quote at from 11c.@13½c. for fair ordinary to fancy State Factory; 11c.@12½c. for good to extra State Farm Dairy, and at 11c.@12½c. for Western.

SALT—Has been in generally fair request, including Turk's Island at 40c.@45c.; Liverpool Ground (nominally) at $1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory, filled, at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 25@$2 35; Higgins' do., $2 50@$2 65; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some request and quoted at 8c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds at our quotations; Clover at 10¼c.@11c. for old and new, ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 06; Timothy, $3@$3 65; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 26, gold, ⅌ 56-℔. bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been salable and firm; Goat dull. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 47c.; Porto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 40c.@42c.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@30c., currency, ⅌ ℔. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, each, 43c.@45c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in fair request at uniform rates, including Castile at 12½c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand and buoyant in price, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Mace at $1 45@$1 50; Cassia, 38c.; White Pepper, 32½c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 16½c.@17½c.; Ginger at 8¼c.@11c.; Pimento at 9c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand, mostly for refining purposes, and prices have been quoted firm, with less urgent offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,728 hhds. and 1,000 boxes, including 1,366 hhds. fully fair to prime refining Cuba at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; 270 hhds. good fair refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c.; 41 hhds. grocery, do., at 10c.@11c.; 10 hhds. grocery Cuba at 10¼c.; 41 hhds. Scotch and St. Jago at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 1,000 boxes Havana on private terms. We now quote fair to good refining grades of Cubas at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades from 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅝c.@9⅝c., and Grocery do. at from 9⅞c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔. There has been an active call for Refined at 10¾c.@13c. as extremes. Hards ruling at 13c., A's at 12½c., B's at 12⅜c., extra C's at 12¼c.@12½c., and Yellows from 10⅞c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—The market has been firm, though not remarkably active. We quote prime to choice City at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and country at 8¾c.@9⅝c. Sales, 117,000 ℔s.; also, 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 9⅝c.@10c.

TOBACCO—The home trade have been the chief buyers of Kentucky, and prices have been quoted steady; sales, 400 hhds., at 7¼c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. There has been a fairly active call for Seed Leaf at uniform rates; sales, 75 cases Connecticut Wrappers, on private terms; 1,250 cases New-York, at 28c.@38c.; 100 cases Ohio, at 20c.@24c.; 100 cases sundry growths, at 30c.@55c. ⅌ ℔. Havana has been in moderate request at unchanged figures: 250 bales were placed at 95c.@$1 05 ⅌ ℔. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7¼c.@ 8c.	7⅝c.@ 8¼c.
Common to medium leaf	8¼c.@ 9¼c.	8¾c.@10c.
Good leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Fine leaf	11c.@12c.	11½c.@12½c.
Selections	12½c.@13c.	13c. @14c.

We quote New Crop *Seed Leaf* as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12½c.@14c.; Binders and Seconds, 15c.@23c.; Wrapper lots, 25c.@35c.; Fine Wrappers, 40c.@50c.; New-York State Fillers, 14c.@15c.; Average lots, 25c.@32½c.; Wrappers, 25c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 14c.@15c.; Average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. *Havana Tobacco* as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 87½c.@95c.; Fine, 97½c.@$1 05. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1; II cut, $1 15; Average lots, $1 02½, currency, ⅌ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 14c.@17c.; Good and Fine, 19c.@22c.; Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond, ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in light demand, but firm, including Arctic at 80c., gold; South Sea, 80c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request and quoted up to 95c., with sales reported of 170 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Holders of Domestic adhere firmly to asking prices and offer stock sparingly, but the demand is slow and unsatisfactory, and the bids generally much below the views of sellers. Foreign is in some request and quoted steady.

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ⅌ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	58@62
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@70
Extra and XX fleece	62@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece Commmon and ¼ fleece	61@63
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	54@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	54@58
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	53@60
Unwashed fleeces	48@52
Unwashed fleeces, burry	30@40
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	37@42
Common fleece	30@35
Common fleece, burry	22@27
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	40@50
Unwashed white fleece	36@38
Black	30@33
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	38@42
Spring Clip, A 1	38@40
Spring Clip, A 2	36@39
Spring Clip, B	36@38
Spring Clip, S	33@34
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	30@33
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	30@33
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	29@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	29@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	27@29
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	42@52
Pulled, super	40@48
Pulled, low	26@36
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	55@65
Super	54@64
No. 1	44@59
No. 2	18@22
Lambs	50@60
Western limed pulled	46@50
Southern limed pulled	42@48
Tub washed	67@72
And Foreign Wools as Follows.	
Cape of Good Hope	40@43
Mestiza pulled, X and XX	75@80
Mestiza pulled, low grades	68@72
Buenos Ayres Merino	33@37
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31@35

FREIGHTS—In the line of Grain engagements there has been renewed activity, leading to more firmness in rates, which favored ship-owners, on a less liberal offering of berth room both by steam and sail. The was also more call for vessels for the Grain trade, and rates were well supported. The offerings of Cotton, Provisions, &c., were on a restricted scale, with but little change in figures. For Petroleum vessels a fair demand was noted, but on a low basis as to rates, which prevented free negotiations. The amount of tonnage available was moderate, and owners were not disposed to reduce their asking prices. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 279 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 130,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 10d. for Corn and 10½d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 108 tons Provisions, by steam, at 37s. 6d.@40s.; also, a British brig, of 239 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., privilege extending to Bristol. For London, by steam, 23,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 150 pks. Lard, &c., at 45s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 460 tons register, with 3,300 quarters Grain, in bags, at 9s.; a Swedish brig of 360 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 8s. 9d., and reported if direct, 6d. off; a British ship of 727 tons register, with about 4,500 quarters do. at 8s. 6d.; a British brig of about 300 tons register with 2,200 quarters do. at 8s. 9d.; a German bark with about 3,300 quarters do. rumored at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; a British brig of 288 tons register, (at Baltimore,) with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, for the United Kingdom, and an American brig of 436 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. do., same destination, both at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, 6d. ⅌ bbl. off. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Grain, reported at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 450 pks. Lard, &c., at 40s.; 200 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ⅌ ton; 21 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; also, a German ship, of 750 tons register, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; and an American bark, of 563 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Lard and 250 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s. ⅌ ton. For a Continental port, between Bordeaux and Dunkirk, a British brig, of 308 tons register, (now at Fair Haven,) with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ⅌ bbl. For a direct port in the north of Spain, a Spanish brig, (to arrive from Cuba,) with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at equal to 7s. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1871.

Trade in Horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, was fair; 1,643 head of fresh Cattle were on sale; more than half were Texans, the remainder were light Native Illinois Steers, with some choice lots of Ohio and Kentucky Cattle; prices ranged from 7c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 4 cwt.@8¾ cwt., on 54 ℔s.@58 ℔s., to the cwt., net. On this forenoon at Communipaw Yards, trade in Horned Cattle was slow; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6 cwt.@9 cwt. on 56 ℔s.@58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Only a few Sheep were sold and still fewer Lambs. Sheep ranged from 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs sold at 7c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs were lively from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon Pigs, 7c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔., City dressed.

SALES TODAY.

SCHUSTER & LOUDERBECK sold for C. KAHN 80 Steers, Kentuckys, nice cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; also for selves, 166 Steers, Kentuckys, coarse cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. J. H. DOLBY sold for self 164 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10½c@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. B. W. GILLETT sold for self 17 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10c.@10½c., weight 6½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 271 Steers, Virginia common Cattle, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 172 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; also, 237 Steers, Kentucky, for U. L. ASHBROOKE, uneven lot, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.@9 cwt. S. MOSES sold for D. N. SHERMAN, 50 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.@7 cwt.; had 5 cars due. M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self 135 Steers, Kentuckys, fat coarse Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 76 Steers, Kentuckys, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.; again, 17 Steers, Indianas, coarse fat Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for D. H. SHERMAN, 45 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. TIDCOCK sold 471 Sheep, weight 41,110 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 115 Sheep, weight 10,110 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 99 Sheep, weight 8,160 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 142 Sheep, weight 8,890 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.

KASS & HAURER sold 39 Lambs, weight 57 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 7c. ⅌ ℔.: 16 Sheep, weight 90 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 24 Jersey Ewes, weight 90 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,350 head of Horned Cattle, 1,779 Hogs, 2,602 Sheep and Lambs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by Canal—Wheat, 114,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels. By Rail—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS quiet, at 14c. for Wheat, 13c. for Corn, 9c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady, with a good city trade. WHEAT firm and scarce; 7,800 bushels Red Winter at $1 40; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 32½@$1 33; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 31, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 33. CORN unsettled and scarce; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 62c.; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 61½c.; 35,000 bushels at 61c. OATS scarce and dull at 42c. for No. 2 Western. RYE inactive. BARLEY firm; sales, 29,000 bushels Chicago, to arrive, at 80c.; 900 bushels Milwaukee at 82c. Other articles quiet and steady. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,632 head, making 9,544, or 526 cars, against 453 cars at the same time last week; all of the late arrivals went eastward in first hands; no sales. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,356 head; market closed quiet and steady for Sheep; Lambs scarce and firm; sales, 233 Canada Lambs, averaging 97 ℔s., at 16¾c.; 190 Michigan Sheep, averaging 81 ℔s., at $4 60. HOGS—Receipts, 3,175 head; market active and higher, with all the offerings selling, closing firm; sales, 1,650 head at $4 50@$5 12½ for common to choice.

OSWEGO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand, sales, 2,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT without material change; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 43; 2 cars do. at $1 45; 2 cars White Michigan at $1 55. CORN unchanged; sales, 7,500 bushels at 64½c.@65c.; 1,500 bushels, in lots, at 66c. BARLEY scarce and firm; sales, 9,000 bushels choice Canada to arrive at $1. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $27@$30 ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGH-WINES, 92½c.@93c. Canal FREIGHTS, ½c. higher; Wheat, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9½c.; Barley, 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS, by Lake—96,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley, 813,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—1,600 bushels Wheat, 1,764,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—FLOUR active and higher for lower grades; Winter Superfine, $4 40@$4 75; Winter Extra, $5@$5 25; Winter Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Winter Family, $6 50@$8 65. WHEAT active and higher; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 28@$1 30; No. 2, $1 37@$1 38. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 46c.@47c., in bulk; White, 55c.@58c., sacked. OATS quiet and weak; No. 2, 34½c.@35c. in bulk; 37½c.@38c. sacked. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE scarce and higher; Prime, 70c. WHISKY in fair demand and advanced to 91c. WOOL—Quotations firm. HEMP unchanged and dull. PORK quiet and unchanged; Mess, $13. BACON in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.; order and jobbing lots of Shoulders, seller October, at 7½c.; Clear Sides, buyer October, 8½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c. LARD in demand for future delivery; prices on private terms. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. HOGS, $3 75@$4 25. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declined ½c.@¾c.; No 2 Spring closed at $1 16, cash; $1 16¾ seller October; during the afternoon unchanged. CORN declined ½c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 48c.@48¼c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS declined ½c.; No. 2 closed at 30½c. RYE weaker; No. 2 closed at 55c. BARLEY weak; No. 2 Spring at 63½c. HIGHWINES unchanged at 90c. PORK fairly active; closed $12 75@$12 87½, seller September. LARD, 9c., cash. SHOULDERS, 6c., loose. Live HOGS firm, and advanced 5c.@10c.; sales at $4 30@$4 60. CATTLE quiet at $3@$5 20. FREIGHTS quiet and firm; Lake, to Buffalo, on Corn, 10c. asked. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 114,000 bushels Oats, 81,000 bushels Rye, 62,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 138,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—WHEAT steady. RYE nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and dull. BARLEY steady; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Western, at 95c.; 9,000 bushels Canada West, to arrive, at $1 09. OATS more active, at a decline; sales, 3,000 bushels Western in store, 8,000 bushels on spot, and 7,000 bushels to arrive, all at 50c. CATTLE—Market opened with 6,560 head on hand, an excess of 1,122 head over last week; average quality much better; prices declined ¼c. at the opening, and another concession of ¼c. was made to effect sales; the highest price paid was 7c. for a lot nearly up to Christmas stock; another lot brought 6¾c., and from this prices have ranged from 6c. down to 5¼c.; Bulls were a drag at 2½c.@2¾c. SHEEP and LAMBS—Marked falling off in receipts; prices ranged from 6¾c.@7c. for Lambs, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Sheep. HOGS—Receipts, 150 car loads; prices ranged from 4½c. to 5c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 28@$1 31. CORN in good demand at 53c. OATS steady at 33c.@40c. RYE in fair demand and advanced to 75c.@80c. BARLEY steady at 80c.@$1. PORK dull and drooping; $12 75 asked. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at 9c.; country, 8¾c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c.; no sales. BACON quiet and a shade easier; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Sides held at 7½c.@8¼c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 35@$4 65. CATTLE steady at $4 25@$4 50 for Prime; $4 75 for Extra. WHISKY in good demand at 91c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 22.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 42; No. 3 do., $1 37; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 39; No. 1 Red, $1 38½@$1 39; No. 2 do., $1 33½; rejected Red, $1 16. CORN shade better; high Mixed, 56½c.; low Mixed, 55½c.; Yellow, 56½c.; Michigan, 56c.; no grade, 53c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 36c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo 4½c.; to Oswego, 9½c.; to Kingston, 10c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 12½. CORN firm at 80c.@85c. OATS firm at 55c.@56c. BRAN firmer; held at $1 25. HAY—Choice, $36. PORK firmer; sales at $14 50; held higher. BACON active; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9¼c. HAMS—Choice Sugar-cured, 18c.@18½c.; LARD active; Tierce, 10¼c.; Keg, 11¼c.@12c. SUGAR—Fair, 11c.; Prime, 12c. MOLASSES—No market. WHISKY, 90c.@$1 02½. COFFEE—No stock. EXCHANGE—Bank Sterling, 123¾; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 113¾.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—TOBACCO very strong and active; sales 91 hhds. Lugs at $7 75@$8 50; Low to good Medium Leafs, $8 50@$14. BAGGING unchanged and quiet. FLOUR quiet, but firm; Extra Family $5 75@$6. GRAIN in fair demand and prices very firm, for all kinds; quotations unchanged. PROVISIONS very strong with an advancing tendency; dealers holding at yesterday's quotations. WHISKY steady at 91c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—COTTON steady; Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 1,088 bales; gross, 1,331 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 19,570 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,657 bales; gross, 4,544 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,095 bales; sales of the week, 2,700 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2, $1 17½; seller September, $1 17; No. 1, $1 21. OATS firm; No. 2, 30¾c. CORN lower; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. RYE scarce; No. 1, 65½c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 65½c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 10½c.; to Oswego, 15½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 20¾c.; gross receipts, 2 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 91 bales; gross receipts, 440 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22.—The week's receipts of COTTON here are 1,033 bales; for the same week last year they were 2,253 bales. The stock amounts to 3,413 bales. The boll worm has destroyed the cotton maturing this month in the canebrake region of Alabama.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—COTTON easy; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 1,059 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,698 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,590 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,577 bales; sales of the week, 1,350 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 710 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 13,682 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,595 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,372 bales; sales of the week, 1,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Low Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 513 bales; exports, coastwise, 356 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,728 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,236 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,724 bales; sales of the week, 470 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 440 bales; shipments, 275 bales; stock, 1870, 632 bales; 1871, 1,900 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,755 bales; shipments, 1,086 bales; sales of the week, 1,170 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 492 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 2,492 bales; net receipts of the week, 3,221 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,456 bales; sales of the week, 150 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm at $5@$8. CORN firm and scarce at 70c. OATS, 48c.@49c. PORK, $13 50@$14. LARD—Tierce, 10½c. BACON has an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 9c.@9¼c.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 479 bales; exports coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 7,362 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,698 bales; exports coastwise, 457 bales; sales of the week, 1,650 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 46c.; sales, 68 bales; stock, 868 bales; net receipts of the week, 279 bales; exports coastwise, 371 bales; sales of the week, 482 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 450 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1870, 3,275 bales; 1871, 3,186 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,355 bales; sales of the week, 1,270 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22—11½ A. M.—There is a strong discount demand at the Bank of England, at the new rate of 3 ⅌ cent. Consols opened at 93 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¾; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92¾.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93¾; 1865, old, 93¾; 1867, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, Sept. 22, P. M.—The Bourse—Rentes closed at 56f. 25c. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 875,000f. during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¼c.@9½c.; Middling Orleans, 9½c.@9¾c. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 9,000 bales for export and 11,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 467,000 bales, including 207,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 22,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 6,500 bales for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, including 17,500 American. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.; Pork, 43s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess; Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were taken for speculation and export. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause dullness in the market. The stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port is estimated at 550,000 bales, including 58,000 bales American. Spirits PETROLEUM, 11d.@11½d.

Evening.—BACON—33s. for Short-rib Middles. Common RESIN, 10s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of TURPENTINE, 43s. 6d.@44s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Refined PETROLEUM, 19d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s.@63s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, £34 ⅌ ton. Common RESIN, 9s.@9s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; fine do., 20s. ⅌ cwt.

A Candid Opinion of the New-York World.

From the Brooklyn Union.

When the TIMES, some two months ago, began to unearth the Tammany frauds, the *World* treated the disclosures with indifference and contempt, never republishing them and but occasionally alluding to them. When it did speak it charged the TIMES with political motives, and pretended to believe that all this "fuss and fracas" had no foundation in any reliable evidence. The Citizens' meeting was a humbug, and the Committee of Seventy were interlopers, that had not the good sense to mind their own business. The Tammany chiefs were upright men, too firmly established in the confidence of the people to be disturbed in their position. There was no evidence of fraud, and no need of a foolish waste of powder by prosecuting the publisher of the TIMES for a libel. Such was the tune sung by the *World* for several weeks.

The Anti-Tammany Democrats who have joined with Republicans in ferreting out the frauds against the City and County of New-York, received from this treacherous sheet nothing but a storm of abuse. Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER was an obsolete old man, not worth minding. "SAM" TILDEN was simply playing a game to get himself into power in New-York City by killing the Tammany Ring. ANDREW H. GREEN had an old score of personal spite to pay off, and was glad to have any opportunity to gratify his political hate. It was not ten days since this was the kind of talk to which the *World* treated its readers.

What does this lying sheet say this morning? Perceiving, as it now does, that the Tammany Ring has gone to the wall, it not only acknowledges the abuses and frauds which it has persistently denied, but also claims the destruction of this Ring as an achievement of the Democracy, and even forewarns the Tammany chiefs that their power is gone, and that the Democratic Party will have no complicity with their official malfeasance. "SAM" TILDEN is now a first-class Democrat. Even that old man, HAVEMEYER, is not so bad a Democrat after all. ANDREW H. GREEN will now pass muster. JOHN FOLEY, who made the complaint against the Tammany rascals, is in good standing in the Democratic church. Judge BARNARD, who tied up the hands of the villains, is a first-rate Democrat. CHAS. O'CONOR, that stanch old Democrat, is the man who smashed up OAKEY HALL by his letter in respect to the right of ANDREW H. GREEN to act as Deputy Controller. "How we apples swim," in the year of our Lord 1871, and on the 22d of September!

The *World* is now a thorough-going reformer, and informs the public that *we* will give it to the Tammany robbers right and left. Yes, we will clean out these Augean stables. We will overhaul and refashion the Charter. We were very reluctant to believe in the reality of frauds which we "now regard as fully established by confessions and proofs." Let the "Tammany Chiefs" have the good sense to "look this prospect fully in the face, and recognize the untenable position in which they stand." They now see what *we* will do. We give them notice that the Democracy is in full pursuit after them.

O! Shame, where is thy blush? Is the editor of the *World* a fool, or is he crazy; or what is he? A more stupid and treacherous sheet never disgraced the name of journalism. After having done its best to oppose the reform movement, and all the men engaged in it, whether Republicans or Democrats, the *World* now professes to be an apostle of the idea. The editor this morning swings the quill as if nobody knew his antecedents, and even beats the *Herald* in the stupidity of his temerity. The leader of today must have been very spicy reading to OAKEY HALL & CO. They either bit their lips and cursed, or split themselves with laughter. Those who own the *World* should lose no time in changing the editorship of that sheet. The man who runs the machine has neither principle nor wit enough to make a decent paper. The rural Democracy should pay no attention to this silly joker. What he says one day he unsays the next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Calendar of the Commissioners of Appeal for Saturday, the 23d inst., is as follows: 190, 191, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Barnard.

Cordelia Webb *vs.* Henry Webb; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Andrew R. Hollacher *vs.* Emma Edith Hollacher; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

By Judge McCunn.

Mary E. Murphy *vs.* Wm. C. Murphy; order of reference.

James Waterston *vs.* Edward Devoe et al.; order granted.

Mary Burns *vs.* Thomas Carraher; order granted.

William S. Lee *vs.* Isaac Bernheimer; order of reference.

By Judge Jones.

Jacob Routh *vs.* Herman Seller et al.; motion decided. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE LIPPIATT LITIGATION.

The Lippiatt Silver-Plate and Engraving Company and Charles H. Lewis et al. vs. Thomas Lippiatt et al.—In this long litigation, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge MCCUNN has made an order directing the receiver, Thomas J. Barr, to sell out the entire business, with all the appurtenances thereto, at auction, for cash.

Thomas J. Henderson for motion; Chauncey Shaffer, opposed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange yesterday, Sept. 22, was unusually quiet, but few persons being in attendance, and the market generally was very dull. No public auctions of any description were held, and the inquiry for property at private sale was extremely limited. There is a manifest indisposition, just at present, among both buyers and sellers, to make any move calculated to produce activity, and, as a consequence, affairs are at a dead lock. For today the only sale advertised is one at Peekskill, Westchester County, at which a residence in that town will be offered. For particulars relating to the proposed transaction, reference is made to our advertising columns. In regard to the business projected for next week, full details will be published as usual, on Monday. Several of the sales to be noticed are of some importance, and worthy the attention of investors.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.
Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses for sale, near 5th-av., on 9th-st., 12th-st., 21st-st., 23d-st., 30th-st., 35th-st., 38th-st. and 49th-st.
For particulars and permits, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
Or No. 35 East 17th-st.

OF BUYERS SEEKING
CITY OR COUNTRY HOMES,
PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENTS,
OR EXCHANGE OF REAL ESTATE.
We would respectfully ask personal attention to a great variety of offerings and information in our office.
STEPHENS BROTHERS, Conveyancers,
(Street floor,) No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT.
We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

WANTED—TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE. We respectfully invite for our lists your OFFERINGS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE of desirable properties everywhere, especially of CITY AND SUBURBAN.
No fees asked unless sale effected by our agency.
PERSONAL CALLS SOLICITED.
N. B.—To property confided to us exclusively, we pledge closest personal attention. References of highest New-York, Boston, Chicago, &c.
First and second mortgages negotiated.
STEPHENS BROTHERS, Real Estate Agency,
(Street floor) No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT NEW AND WELL-ARranged four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., hard wood finish, three rooms deep in fee; price $28,000; rent, $2,800. Also a large number of 5th and Madison-av., and East and West side houses for sale or to rent very low. Parties desirous of purchasing or renting will please call on WILLIAM TUCKER, No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP. No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., Real Estate Agents, pay particular attention to the care of estates, attending to the repairs, renting and collecting rents of the same.
Parties residing out of the City who desire to place their estates in hands of agents, may rely on the best of attention being given to the business.

MORRISANIA PROPERTY.—FOR sale or to let, with immediate possession, a first-class dwelling, with all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st.

A.—FIFTH AND LEXINGTON AVS. —Two desirable modern four-story medium-sized well-located brown-stone houses for sale reasonably; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 55 West 19th-st., 28 by 60 feet, recently overhauled and in perfect order; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch, 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON ALL the principal avenues and intersecting streets; also medium-priced houses, desirably located, with early possession. Printed lists at office of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in hard wood, rose-wood doors, oval finish, marble tile, sunken area; billiard room 20 by 52, extension 20 by 100. West 48th-st; $35,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—6TH-AV. CORNER-STORE property, one block from Booth's Theatre; also, corner below 20th-st. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21.10x60x100; new and modern; in hardwood; including mirrors, chandeliers, &c.; $73,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—LOTS and plots on Boulevard, and all the avenues and cross streets for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, trimmed in hard-wood, on 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Nos. 114 and 116. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class extra wide brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av.; will be sold at much less than its value.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by Raymond, Willoughby, Navy and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, L. I., within one block of Fort Greene, and admirably located for some public institution, model tenement-house or large manufacturing establishment. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT $9,000, ON EASY TERMS, the house No. 12 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., 20 by 100, in perfect order; immediate possession; furnished if required. Apply to J. PEREGO, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story brick house, No. 70 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; possession immediate. Apply at No. 92, same block, between Bedford and Wythe avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH County, N. J., at the junction of the North and South and Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean—forty-four desirable villa plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3¼ miles from Long Branch, 1¼ hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms, and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF FREDERICK Hallock, at Quogue, Long Island, containing some 150 acres, of which 80 are tillable and meadow, the balance woodland, with good dwelling-house, two barns, and other farm buildings; is pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN F. FOSTER, Esq., at Quogue, Long Island.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—FOR sale, in Westchester County, various plots, improved and unimproved, of from two to 150 acres; also, eighty-seven lots near Fordham Depot, at $300 to $500 per lot, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, a country-seat, beautifully located, of four acres, with good small house, gardener's lodge, ice and carriage houses; grounds well shaded and fruited; will be sold low, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—EAST 60TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—A handsomely-furnished four-story stone high-stoop house, in first-rate order; will be sold low, as the owner leaves for Europe Nov. 1. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-STORY and attic house, with bath, water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., barn and two acres of land, five minutes from depot; can be bought at a sacrifice; photograph, &c. Apply to J. SHARPE, No. 30 Pine-st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large first-class house, with modern improvements; quite near railroad station.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

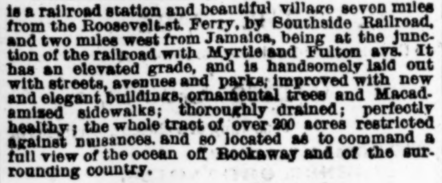
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,

NEW YORK
C.H.
Brooklyn
South Side R.R.
L.I.R.R.
Richmond Hill
Jamaica
Myrtle Ave.
Fulton Ave.

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, by Southside Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks; improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.



COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes, fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $48. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.
Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station, or
R. R. HAZARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker.
No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.—ELEVEN acres; Rockland County, near depot; cottage, barn, orchard, stock, utensils and possession, only $3,500. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

32d-st., near B'way, 3 s. h. s. s. h. 3 rooms deep	$2,400
32d-st., 3 new houses, 3 s. h. s. s. h., 12 rooms	1,250
41st-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., 17 rooms	4,000
26th-st., near 6th-av., 3 s. h. s. b. h., 14 rooms	1,700
5th-av., near 29th-st., 4½ s. e. b. s. h., 14 rooms	4,200
29th-st., near Broadway, 4 s. e. b. s. h., 15 rooms	3,500
42d-st., near Broadway, 4 s. h. s. s. h., 18 rooms	2,700
45th-st., near 6th-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., 17 rooms	2,600
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., 19 rooms	2,400
46th-st., near Park-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., 16 rooms	2,500

I. SIMONSON,
No. 50 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

35th-st., near M. A., 4 s. e. b. s. h., rent	$3,000
22d-st., near 8th-av., 3 s. h. s. b. h., rent	2,400
Madison-av., very fine 4 s. h. s. s. h., rent	5,000
37th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., rent	7,200
22d-st., near 7th-av., 3 s. h. s. b. h., rent	2,500
39th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. s. h., rent	5,400
36th-st., near M. A., 4 s. h. s. s. h., rent	5,500

I. SIMONSON,
No. 50 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND —To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit-trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—Madison-av., East 31st-st., 5th-av., 42d-st., West 12th-st., 43d-st., West 25th-st., and in other localities. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 109 East 40th-st., near Park-av. A small, nicely-furnished house, in 40th-st., near Park-av.; rent $200 per month. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—East 10th-st., West 46th-st., 5th-av., East 31st-st., Madison-av., and various localities. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED HOUSE, with twelve rooms, gas, &c., near the depot; less than half price; only $70 per month. Apply to JAMAS YOUMANS, Yonkers.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDI-BON Park, at 157th-st., on the Hudson, to rent at great reduction. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—A FLOOR IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 136 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE on West 33d-st.
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

LOWER PART OF A PARTIALLY furnished house to let, consisting of 7 to 9 rooms, in good order; terms moderate. No. 133 West 16th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOTICE.
The restaurants and stores under the Grand Central Depot at 42d-st., are now ready for rental. Applicants for the same can inspect the rooms by inquiring upon the premises of L. R. Purdy, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Proposals for rental to be addressed to Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President, Grand Central Depot.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1871.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, 25x50, lot 100 feet, in West 24th-st., for a term of years; stable cost $15,000 to build; is new and in perfect taste and style; immediate possession. Apply at Room No. 10, No. 34 Wall-st., or No. 150 West 24th-st. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS stores, north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av.; size about 23x85; attractive fronts, and well lighted; terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

STABLES TO LET—TWO VERY SUPErior stables with tenements, in good condition and ready for occupancy, being the premises Nos. 215 and 217 West 26th-st. For terms apply to JOHN J. FINNEY, No. 6 Wall-st., third floor, front office.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT; A good stand for boots and shoes, or dry goods. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 156 9th-av.

A FINE STORE TO LET, WITH STEAM power, at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN HARLEM, with immediate possession. Address, stating rent, which must be moderate, BRIT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL POSI-TIVELY sell, without any limit or reservations whatsoever, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
on the premises at
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
300 SUPERB LOTS,
within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island.
Location seven miles from Williamsburg. Superior railroad facilities. Time to Bushwick-av., 20 minutes. Commutation less than eight cents per trip.
Grafulla's unrivaled band.
Free excursion-train will leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, at 11 A. M.
Lunch par excellence. Weeks, caterer.
Terms of sale unusually liberal. Free tickets and maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
BY M. A. J. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE NO. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
THE THREE-STORY
HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE
HOUSE, NO. 119 EAST 73D-ST., size 18x48x100,
On the north side, between 4th and Lexington avs.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 62 Columbia-st., opposite Middagh-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—The entire furniture of the house. Also at 2 P. M. walnut library furniture; 200 volumes books handsomely bound; valuable patent lever gold watch by Frodsham; engravings, paintings, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH SITTINGS FOR YOUNG MEN. —The gallery of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th-av., above 45th-st.,) is intended chiefly for young men. On application to the sexton permanent places will be assigned to those who desire to become regular worshipers. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH. Rev. W. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of England, at 10½ and at 7½. Seats free.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH. —Rev. F. BROWN, Pastor, will preach in the chapel, 77th-st. and 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, EAST 14TH-ST.—Free seats.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. EGBERT, and in the EVENING by Rev. SAMUEL R. OSGOOD, D. D. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. —Sunday-school from 2½ to 3½ o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Day school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½. On SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M., in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. Mr. VAN METER will speak of his seventeen years' work among the children of the street, and especially the work of the Howard Mission. By special request, several very interesting children from the Mission will be present and sing some beautiful pieces. The following lecture will be given:
FROM NEW-YORK TO ROME. Hon. J. S. DIEHL, late United States Consul to Java, returned this week from a tour through the Old World, and on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the large chapel of the Howard Mission, will take the audience to Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Vesuvius, Venice, and many other interesting places in Italy. His diagrams will add greatly to the interest of the lecture.
Mrs. ANNA (RANDALL) DIEHL will also read the same evening.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Second-street M. E. Church, near Avenue C, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 7½ o'clock. J. M. CORNELL, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. W. H. DE PUY, Rev. WM. ROSS and W. K. PEYTON, Esq. Friends of the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXtension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a public meeting in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner Morton, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 7½ o'clock. C. H. APPLEGATE, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. J. B. MERWIN and Rev. D. L. MARKS. All interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

HARLEM SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th-st., Rev. HALSEY MOORE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free; strangers welcomed. On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., Sept. 28, installation of the Pastor; sermon by THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of morning sermon—*The Duty of the Church to the Sunday-school.* Sunday-school sessions, Bible classes, and prayer meeting all at the usual hours.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FREE METHODIST PEOPLE MEET for the worship of the Lord God of their fathers, at the hall, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M., by Brothers GEORGE EAKINS and JOHN GRAY. Class-meeting before morning service.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Presiding Elder, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, 24th inst.; Morning at 10½, by Rev. SAMUEL JESSUP; Evening at 7½, by Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

PREACHING ON SABBATH BY REV. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor Grand-street M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, 10½ o'clock A. M. Theme—*Personal Examination.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, topic—*Elements that Constitute a Superior Young Lady.* Seats free.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SEYMOUR LANDON, who has been in the active ministry over fifty years. Seats free.
JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ALEXANDER CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 18th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Evangelical Protestantism the True Ancient Holy Apostolical Roman Catholic Church; Modern Romanism an Apostacy.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. J. P. SWIFT, of Irvington, will preach in the evening at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M., and by Bro. W. L. KOLB at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are welcome, and provided with seats.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, morning and evening, by Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., of New-Haven. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. MR. SMYTH, OF WILMING-TON, Del., will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*New Testament; First Commandment.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and Dr. CHARLES S. ROBINSON in the AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The New Departure in Religion.* Seats free; public cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, in 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY by Rev. FRED. EVANS at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

JUDGMENT OF IDUMEA.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Judgment of Corrupt, Apostate Christendom:* Obadiah, verse 18.

THE BIBLE CARTOONS, RECEIVED with universal approbation some three years since, are again in the City, and prepared to arrange with Churches and Sabbath-schools for exhibition. Call or address D. F. POND, No. 21 Astor-place.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON. At 2 P. M. Missionary meeting: also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meetings.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUS-TRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the Chapel, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the renowned trance speaker, will give his closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. Conference at 2½ P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

SERVICE OF SONG. — ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, address by Rev. H. M. COLTON. Young men having no regular place of evening worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. —Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the seats in this Church are free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL will occupy the pulpit of this Church on SUNDAY, the 24th, at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 24th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

J. W. CARPENTER

Supplies all in City or country with reliable PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC

SERVANTS.

OFFICE NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST.,
CORNER 6TH-AV.
ESTABLISHED TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

EMPLOYERS
in City and country supplied with servants of all NATIONS, BOTH PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

J. W. CARPENTER,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress; experienced nurse; good seamstress and chamber-maid; operate on machine, &c.; kind and attentive to children; best four years' City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; can give the best City reference from her last place. Apply at 641 3d-av., near 41st-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.
Get your first-class cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as seamstress; understands dress-making and family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 371 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid; no objection to do the waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 until 12 o'clock, at No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED ENGLISH Protestant cook a situation; none but the best families, where a kitchen-maid is kept, need apply. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class laundress; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address No. 203 Lexington-av., near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN PROTestent girl, a situation as seamstress or to take care of growing children; would assist in chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 325 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; AN excellent pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, &c.; excellent references. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in the washing; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS COLored women, one as cook and the other as waitress, to go to Montclair, N. J. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is desirous of obtaining day work, a situation in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Apply to No. 333 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family, excellent City reference. Apply at No. 348 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NURSE AND SEAMstress, a situation; no objection to chamber-work; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, A situation; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant laundress; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED — BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, situations in a private family—one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do the washing between them; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; has three years of best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 205 East 38th-st., top floor, front rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can procure the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address at No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; excellent baker; bread, biscuit, pastry; good City references. Call for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of washing, fluting, puffing and polishing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient, first-class waitress in a private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; capable and trustworthy; can do plain sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 289 10th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; best City references. Call or address No. 6 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, house-cleaning or washing to do by the day; best reference. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a strong, willing young man; fully understands the care of horses, plain gardening, mowing, milking, and the general work about a place; is sober, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference and will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced, sober and steady man, a situation as coachman in the City or country; best of recommendations. Address JAMES, care of Mr. C. F. Keppler, No. 49 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish good testimonials from first-class families in this City. Call or address private stable, No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; will give the very best of City references; wages, $25. Can be seen with present employer, No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG boy, sixteen, as clerk or porter in any kind of store or business house; good references given; business more an object than salary. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A young married Englishman, or would take the management of a farm; good reference. Address J. C. PEPPER, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRICTLY sober, honest man, to drive a doctor's carriage or a business wagon; can give any security as to his integrity. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN as gardener and coachman; has best of references. Address J. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; will give the very best of City references; wages, $25. Can be seen with present employer, No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant, (married man,) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City references. Call or address LOUIS, No. 152 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as book-keeper and cashier in large houses, desires a similar position in some wholesale house; salary moderate; first-class City references. Address F. & A. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATION TO TRAVEL BY A YOUNG married man, who is willing to work for the interest of his employer. Address until Oct. 1, Box No. 959, Keene, N. H.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE AMERICAN METALLIC AMMUNITION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The American Metallic Ammunition Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

*In grades embracing a large variety of
STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,
WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.
CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.
SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR together, horse, butcher-cart and harness, nearly new; horse five years old; warranted sound and kind; also a top buggy and harness. Call at No. 137 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
HAM'S PATENT LANDAULETS.
Landaus, coupes and clarences, twenty-five per cent. less than Broadway stores. 4th-av. and Broadway.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Top depot wagon, light six-seat rockaway, three pony wagons, eight buggies, very light rockaway, Landau, Brett.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 638 Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Family carriages and light wagons, every seasonable style, new and second-hand, at lowest popular price. Coupe rockaways, phaetons, light rockaway, great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, top and open buggies, phaetons, express and business wagons; second-hand carriages; rockaways, $125; all our own work.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL AND ELEGANT bay horse, suitable for a coupe or Derby; sound and very gentle. Stable corner Lexington-av. and 49th-st.; owner's residence, No. 21 East 48th-st.

CORBETT & CO., OF NO. 126 WEST 25th-st., offer a variety of second-hand carriages cheap, including six-seat rockaways, coupe rockaways, Bretts, and a doctor's wagon.

HORSE-BLANKETS.—HORSE-BLANkets for carriage and stable use, lap-robes, whips, halters, surcingles, &c. The best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

NEW PRINCIPLES,
Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 150 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives or a party of four adults can find strictly private board, liberal table, and all the comforts of a refined home, by applying today, Thursday, at the above; best of references given and expected.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor, with bath-room and ample closets, for gentlemen only; breakfast if required; house private. Apply at No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT second floor to let to a family desiring private table; also other desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large handsomely-furnished rooms, entire second floor: also, parlor room on first floor; strictly first-class table.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST. — PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 151 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR Waverley-place. Neatly furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; family private; terms very low.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28th-st.—A suite of furnished rooms, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with board; French man-cook.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Choice suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with first-class table and attendance; a private table if desired. No. 206 5th-av.

A FAMILY WILL LET THEIR ENtire second-story, with board; private table if preferred; location desirable; best reference given. Address BROOKS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen and their wives; a first-class house and location.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find furnished rooms, without board, in a small private American family, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A house in a fine location will let to gentlemen only, without board, second floor of three rooms, furnished; also, bedroom and reception room. No. 40 East 20th-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 191 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms; terms moderate.

MRS. McKNIGHT, AT NO. 108 WEST 42d-st., offers comfortable rooms and first-class board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—TWO SUITES of rooms, together or separate, with private table; references.

TO LET—AT NO. 61 MORTON-ST., NEAR Hudson-st., two furnished rooms, on second floor, with cold and hot water in each.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—CHOICE APARTments, with first-class board, can be had at above location, if applied for soon; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN with good references; private house, No. 224 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, to let, with board, at No. 150 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only, at No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 281 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one very choice suite of rooms to let, with or without private table.

TO LET — HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in the elegant private house No. 26 East 22d-st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO ALCOVE rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER for myself, wife, three children and nurse, in a strictly private family, where there will be no other boarders; whole second floor required, with bath-room, gas, fire, &c., with private table; will furnish everything except carpets and linen; between 6th and Madison avs., 20th and 50th sts.; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address with full particulars, stating location, terms, &c., W. W. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY private family by a gentleman; must be good-sized front room, with all modern conveniences; location 35th to 45th sts., between 6th and Lexington avs. Address G. A. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, stating location and terms. Reference given and required.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A CHRISTIAN young man for the Winter, between 35th and 50th sts.; room with fire, and good board. Address RALPH WELLS, No. 116 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR FALL AND WINTER—At $7 per week; convenient rooms and good table; one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad. Address BOARD, Box No. 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County, or apply at No. 142 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y., FOR the Fall. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE,
No. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway.
Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MURRAY Hill, Nos. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av.—This new and elegantly furnished house is now open; table d'hôte; fine suites and single rooms; very favorable arrangements can be made for the Winter season.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.
This house will open for the Winter season, Nov. 1.
For circular containing full particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, New-York. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA............Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO............Business Manager
WM. W. SEGUIN............Treasurer
OPENING OF THE
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
and triumphant re-entre of the reigning favorite,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1871,
in Donizetti's most charming opera,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
DEBUT OF MR. TOM KARL,
the favorite Tenor Digrazia, of La Scala, Milano, and Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, the eminent Basso Baritone.
The SEASON will consist of
NINE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
SIX EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
THREE SATURDAY MATINEES, at 1 o'clock.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION
for the NINE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS: Private boxes, $108 and $90, according to location; parquet and balcony, $18. SUBSCRIPTION for the SIX extra nights: Private boxes, $72 and $60; parquet and balcony, $12.
The sale of subscription tickets will commence MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 9 A. M., and will close Thursday, at 4 P. M., at the box office of the Academy.
On FRIDAY commences the sale for single nights.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner Broadway and 14th-st.
ROBERT W. BUTLER............Manager.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Every Evening during this week, the comic, trick and fairy pantomime of PAT-A-CAKE BAKER'S MAN, including the grand Harlequinade, by the Martinetti-Ravel Troupe. The Home of the Butterflies, by the magnificent Corps de Ballet. Mlle. Bonfanti, Premiere Danseuse. Mlle. Bertha, the Charming Danseuse. The Great Mathews Family in their versatile performances. The farces of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, and HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR! Misses Bella Howitt, Lizzie Wilmore, and Mr. Felix Rogers. Miss Annie Adams, the Serio-Comic Vocalist, in entirely new songs. Mr. Fred. Foster, Comedian and Vocalist. Hughey Dougherty, Ashcroft and Morton, Wambold and De Angelio, in songs and dances. Mlle. Geraldine and George Leopold on the trapese.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA.
LAST NIGHT
OF
LOTTA,
who will close her very brilliant engagement by appearing as
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
in which she will personate
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
LAST LOTTA MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS CUSHMAN,
SUPPORTED BY THE EMINENT ACTOR,
MR. WM. CRESWICK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CUSHMAN.
SPECIAL.
The management is pleased to announce a limited engagement with the great tragedienne,
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will make her first appearance in this City, after an absence of ten years,
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 25,
in her great role of
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of Henry VIII.
MISS CUSHMAN
will be supported by the eminent actor,
MR. WM. CRESWICK,
as CARDINAL WOLSEY.
The box-sheet for Miss Cushman's nights is now open.

WALLACK'S.
LAST TIMES
MOST POSITIVELY OF THE EVER-CHARMING
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
And
HER NEW COMPANY.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY), SEPT. 23,
TWO PERFORMANCES.

LAST MATINEE.	Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4.
LAST MATINEE.	LURLINE.
LAST EVENING.	THE GREAT BENEFIT BILL.
LAST EVENING.	LURLINE,
LAST EVENING.	And
LAST EVENING.	A DAY IN PARIS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT
of the great success,
G. L. FOX'S
world-renowned and Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
G. L. FOX............as............Clown
The celebrated
MARTENS FAMILY,
AND THE KIRALFY TROUPE OF
EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
Matiness every Wednesday and Saturday.
Seats secured six days in advance.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The first edition of the new Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Courthouse and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the
NEW-YORK TIMES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.

Bryant's Minstrels	Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed.
Bryant's Minstrels	McAndrews, Little Mac.
Bryant's Minstrels	Dan Bryant.

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the American Institute in the monster building, covering the block 3d and 2d avs., 63d and 64th sts., over 600 feet long, with over 100,000 square feet exhibition space. Thousands of attractive novelties from all parts of the Union.
RARE FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, &C.
MECHANICAL MIRACLES.
Machinery run by over 200-horse power, making all sorts of things, from carpets down to fringes and tassels, before your eyes. Beautiful decorations. A marvelous sight that none should miss. Splendid music. Every afternoon and evening. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. See small bills.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS.
LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER-NIGHTS CONCERTS.
THE ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA
Of over Fifty DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION AS USUAL, FIFTY CENTS.

SECTIONAL BUILDINGS.
Col. Derrom's Jersey Cottages.
The best SECTIONAL BUILDINGS EXTANT; neat, convenient, and cheap.
Made at the Derrom Buildings and Joiner Works, PATERSON, N. J.
Can be seen at the New-Jersey State Fair, at Waverly, near Newark, N. J., THIS WEEK.
A good opportunity to those wishing to see their construction.

NEW PRINCIPLES,
Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 Fifth-av., corner 14th-st. Classes will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M., for gentlemen.
TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M., for ladies only.
SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., for young ladies, misses and masters. Private lessons given now. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
COMMENCE SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, now open.—Classes for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings; children, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

HELP WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A LEADING ALL cash Life Insurance Company in New-York, want the services of a first-class life insurance man, to take the general agency of the Company for Brooklyn and Long Island. No person need make application unless he has had considerable experience and good success in the business. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Post-office Box No. 3,005, New-York.

WANTED—THREE CANVASSERS; INSURance, book, map, patent right or advertising agents preferred; fair salary and permanent situation to competent men; state fully business experience with lowest salary for first year; (also, State agent.) ASHER & ADAMS, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A THOroughly experienced DRESS-MAKER who can measure, cut, fit and trim. To one possessing taste and energy constant employment will be given. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—SALES-LADIES, EXPERIenced in gloves and fancy goods; must have good reference. Address J. T. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; fourteen years; benumbing application; beautiful teeth $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS THEATRE WILL SHORTLY
REOPEN
For the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES,
By the most popular authors of the day, are in active preparation.
THE BEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES
will also occasionally be given, and the entertainments will be illustrated by the following artists, (the combination commencing with an eminent name, which the manager has much pride in announcing).
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,

Mr. John Brougham,	Mr. John Gilbert,
Mr. Charles Fisher,	Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Mr. J. B. Polk,	Mr. H. Montgomery,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold,	Mr. Charles Rockwell,
Mr. G. W. Brown,	Mr. W. J. Leonard,
Mr. E. M. Holland,	Mr. J. Peck,
Mr. W. Quigley,	Mr. J. Curran,

and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT,
(from the Theatre Royal Olympic, London,) her first appearance in America.

Mrs. Clara Jennings,	Miss Effie Germon,
Miss Emily Mestayer,	Mrs. John Sefton,
Miss Helen Tracy,	Miss Lizzie Johnson,
Miss Flora Clayton,	Miss Blaisdell,
Miss Blanche Hayden,	Miss Estelle Rowe,
Miss Lillie McCormick,	Miss Langdon.

Acting Manager............Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director............Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG
Prompter............Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Treasurer............Mr. THEO. MOSS
THE BAND
will, as heretofore, be under the direction of the popular
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
THE SCENIC DEPARTMENT
will be represented by Mr. H. ISHERWOOD, Mr. GEO. EVANS and Mr. J. HILLYARD.
PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS by Mr. FRANK GOODWIN and assistants.
MACHINERY by Mr. H. BUTLER and assistants.
The opening performance will be duly announced.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
of the great original
OOFTY GOOFT.
The management regretfully announce that in consequence of previous engagements
THE GREAT OOFTY GOOFT
can only appear for a
FEW NIGHTS LONGER.
A PERPETUAL STREAM OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE FOLLOWS THE DRAMA FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
OOFTY GOOFTY. OOFTY GOOFTY.
Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY will appear in the same, in addition to the powerful company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(24th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.)
EVERY EVENING,
the great drama of the times,
DIVORCE!
Third week. Houses crowded to the doors.
⁂ Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance.
DIVORCE Matinee SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.

WACHTEL, EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
AT THE STADT THEATRE, 45 & 47 BOWERY.
TO-NIGHT—POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL in his great role of the POSTILLION, in which he has created such an excitement.
WACHTEL ON MONDAY IN TRAVATORE.

STEINWAY HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
of the
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
Prior to their departure for the West.
ANNA ELZER,
THE MARVELOUS CHILD-SOPRANO, AND
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
THE UNRIVALED BARITONE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 23.
LAST GRAND MATINEE TODAY, (SATURDAY,)
Sept. 23, at 1.
Seats procured at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701, and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE ONLY MATINEE,
TODAY, AT 2 P. M., OF
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LAST NIGHT OF
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN
In her great impersonation of the Jewish maiden,
LEAH, LEAH, LEAH,
Supported by J. A. HERNE and full company.

28TH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT WITH
NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

DAN RICE,
with his
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
WILL OPEN ON 14TH-ST.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTH WEEK OF EMMET.
TWO PERFORMANCES SATURDAY.
FIRST CARL-EMMET MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH NIGHT OF GAYLER'S NEW DRAMA,
CARL, THE FIDDLER.

WALLACK'S.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the COMPANY are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The oldest, most extensive and complete Music School in the United States.
NOW OPEN DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION
must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., removes up-town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., near STATE.

SIGNOR A. BENDELARI WILL RESume his lessons in vocal music on MONDAY Sept. 18. Address at his residence, No. 9 East 17th-st.

THE TURF.

TROTTING.

Entries are solicited for the following purses, to be trotted for at Fashion Course, Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5, in aid of the Union Home. Entries must be made by Sept. 25.
1. GENTLEMEN'S PURSE—For horses that never have beaten 3 minutes; $200 for first horse; $50 for second.
2. QUEENS COUNTY PURSE—For horses that never have beaten 2:45; $300 for first horse; $75 for second.
3. LONG ISLAND PURSE—For horses that never have beaten 2:35; $400 for first horse; $100 for second.
4. MANHATTAN PURSE—For horses that never have beaten 2:25; $500 for first horse; $200 for second.
Entrance ten per cent. Close Sept. 25.
INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING.
These one mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fees, (in each case,) with three season tickets, $30.
FARMERS' (two-horse bolster wagon) TROT.
First prize, new bolster wagon, $200. Second prize new harness, $50.
EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—Trot.
To light express-wagon; first premium, new wagon, $200; second premium, harness, $50.
BUTCHERS' RACE—Trot.
To butcher's-cart; first premium, new cart, $150; second premium, harness, $50.
CARTMEN'S (two-horse truck) RACE—Trot.
First premium, new truck, $300; second premium, harness, $100.
GROCERS' RACE—Trot.
First premium, new wagon, $200; second premium, harness, $50.
BAKERS' RACE—Trot.
First premium, new wagon, $200; second premium, harness, $50.
Call upon or address, enclosing fee,
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager.
No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced tutor, a graduate of Yale, will give instruction in ordinary academic branches or in the classics and mathematics, preparatory to a collegiate course. References given. Address A. B., No. 250 West 49th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HARRIET W. TERRY, OF New-Haven, has been appointed to succeed the late Miss Lyman as Lady Principal of Vassar College. This lady is a sister of Major-Gen. Terry, and has already earned a reputation as head of a Ladies' Seminary in New-Haven, and will assume the duties of her new position immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 2,500 tons old iron rails, pattern 65 pounds per yard, delivered on dock at Windsor or Sarnia; delivery at the rate of about 750 tons per week, commencing first week in October; terms, cash on delivery; purchasers to pay duties, and load from dock.
Offers to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1871. JOSEPH PRICE,
HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 18, 1871. Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIP-TION at No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

A PERSON WISHES TO OBTAIN BOOKS or articles to translate from French into English. Address, stating particulars, TRANSLATOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

RUPTURE CURE.—PROF. RAINBOWS & CO., No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Cure warranted.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.
ap29-law6mSa*

JAMES MACGREGOR.

Disgraceful Corruption in the Department of Buildings.

Large Meeting of Indignant Citizens—Strong Affidavits—Proposed Charges Against the Accused.

A meeting of up-town builders, owners of dwelling-houses and architects was held last evening in Breevort Hall, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to deliberate upon measures to free themselves from the oppressive operations of the Building law as now administered. Large numbers were present, and among them were several Inspectors who came to watch the proceedings in the interest of Superintendent MACGREGOR, against whom the meeting was virtually aimed. Col. MARSHALL, called the meeting to order, and proposed that the members should then and there form a permanent organization to resist official tyranny and to petition the State Legislature for the repeal of the obnoxious law. Mr. PETER TOSTEVIN was then chosen President of the Association, JOHN W. MARSHALL, Secretary, and GEO. DOLLINGER, Treasurer. Mr. TOSTEVIN addressed the meeting in an able speech, during which he read the letter which he had received from Judge TAPPAN, on a recent occasion. It was as follows:

MR. DOLLINGER: If yourself and other builders have been wronged by Superintendent of Buildings, *now is the time to furnish me with facts.* I only ask a few. He must change his course or be dismissed. And I offer the building fraternity of the City a good chance. They have power, and can use it if they will. It is their duty, if they have been victims of tyranny and injustice of petty officials. This matter must be attended to now. Your obedient servant,

A. B. TAPPAN.

7 o'clock, Sept., 1871.

Please answer, and don't be a coward.

A committee of twenty-five gentlemen was then appointed to draft a petition, and to take such further steps as might be deemed necessary. A call was made for Mr. WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, but that gentleman being absent, the Secretary rose and explained that Mr. WRIGHT had left a series of charges against Mr. MACGREGOR, and an affidavit with him, and that he would now read them both. First came the charges, which were as follows:

Mr. Superintendent MACGREGOR denies that any charge is ever made in his office for special permits or exemptions under the Building law, and challenges investigations. For the purpose of procuring such investigation:

1. I charge that a systematic blackmailing of builders and owners has been carried on since the organization of the Department.

2. I charge that money is habitually paid to officers of the Department for exemptions and for permits to build contrary to the requirements of the Building law.

3. I charge that various parties contributed materials and labor to the completion of the alterations and additions to the Superintendent's residence in consideration of favors and exemptions granted them.

4. I charge that plumbing materials were contributed for the Superintendent's residence by a party upon the express condition of being allowed to build eight-inch brick walls for his dwelling-house.

5. I charge that when a party desired to obtain a special permit from the Supreme Court and employed his own counsel to draw the papers they were contemptuously thrown aside by the Superintendent, and the exemption sought for was only obtained through the machinery of the office by being paid for.

6. I charge that a check for $1,400 was given by a builder to obtain permission to erect five-story buildings, and when the check was returned unpaid, and injunction was obtained by the Superintendent, stopping the work, which injunction was removed by the payment of the check.

7. I charge that parties applying for exemptions and permits, strictly in accordance with the law, can only obtain them by employing MURRAY, and paying him exorbitant fees.

8. The Superintendent denies all knowledge of MURRAY. I charge that the papers presented by MURRAY to the Court have the sworn affidavit of MACGREGOR, or his deputy, attached thereto.

9. I charge that the officers of the Department inform persons applying for exemption, that MURRAY is the only person who can procure such exemption from the Courts.

10. I charge that frivolous complaints are constantly being made against builders and owners, and vexatious suits commenced on them for the purpose of extorting money, and said complaints and suits are settled upon the payment of sums from $5 to $100, and the violation complained of is permitted to remain.

11. I charge that five separate suits, claiming $50 in each suit, were commenced against Mr. HENRY S. STOLLMEYER for a pretended violation in erecting first-class dwelling-houses without first obtaining the permission of the Superintendent; said suits were commenced after the buildings were completed, and to save annoyance Mr. STOLLMEYER paid $50 in full settlement.

WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.

These charges produced great excitement, and two of MACGREGOR's inspectors slunk out of the hall. The Secretary then read this affidavit:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: I, WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, of No. 20 East Twenty-sixth-street, do make oath that I reside in the City of New-York, and since the year 1848 have been engaged in building as a business in the City of New-York. In the year 1869 I erected sixteen five-story buildings, known under the law as tenements, and I was required to, and obtained permits therefor, from the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings. At an interview with JAMES MACGREGOR, Superintendent of said Department, had by me relative to the obtaining such permission, said MACGREGOR told me that I should engage the services of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, counselor at law, then having an office in Pine-street, New-York City; and I was induced to believe from said MACGREGOR's conversation that unless I did so engage the services of said MURRAY I could not be permitted to erect said houses five stories in height. At about the same time I also conversed with Mr. HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, who was connected with same Department, and received from said ARMSTRONG the same instruction, that I must see said MURRAY if I hoped to obtain the necessary permits. I thereafter called upon said ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., at his office, introduced myself, and stated my business, whereupon said MURRAY demanded payment for his services in obtaining such permits at the rate of about $200 for each house, to which I objected as exorbitant. Thereupon said MURRAY replied to said objection that the reason why his charges were so high was, that it was required he should share the moneys with other parties. And said ROBERT MURRAY also told me that he said MURRAY was required to pay to Judge BARNARD twenty-five dollars for each order for each permit signed by said Judge. I further make oath that HENRY J. ARMSTRONG also told me that Judge BARNARD was to receive twenty-five dollars for each order for each permit signed by said Judge. I do further on my oath say that for the permits granted me as aforesaid during the year 1869, I paid to said ROBERT MURRAY, by checks upon bank in March of that year, $1,000; in April, same year, $150; in June, same year, $300; and in September, 1870, $150; that all said checks, indorsed by said MURRAY, were paid, and all said payments were made by me under the belief that said MURRAY, as he had stated to me, was required to share said moneys with other parties, and pay said Judge BARNARD. I further, on my oath, say that until the time I was told by Mr. MACGREGOR to engage said ROBERT MURRAY as counsel, I had no acquaintance with said MURRAY, nor has the said MURRAY either before or since been employed by me as counsel.

WILLIAM S. WRIGHT.

At the conclusion of the reading, Messrs. SEXTON, BENDALL, BENCHELL and others delivered telling speeches, insisting on instant action. Mr. BENCHELL, who is Vice-President of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We recognize the efficiency of a building law for the City of New-York, and believe that several of the clauses of the present law are in themselves desirable; but whereas several provisions of the law now in force are arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical, unjust and injurious to the prosperity of our City. Therefore we firmly, yet respectfully, demand a repeal of the obnoxious clauses that have for the past year exerted so baneful an influence upon the building interests of this great City.

Resolved, That the black-mailing operations of the heads of the Building Department, as at present constituted, are not only reprehensible, but in themselves criminal, and we call upon the proper authorities to immediately remove them from the positions they now disgrace.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of fifteen be appointed to advance the objects for which we have assembled, and to confer with the Chief Executive of this City; and we urge upon him the immediate removal of all connected directly or indirectly with the Building Department, who may be proven guilty of improper practices in the performance of their official duties.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Judge TAPPAN, who had inaugurated the policy of resistance to the black-mailer MACGREGOR, and to Judge GEORGE BARNARD, for his manly conduct in the late trial. The meeting then adjourned, the committee-men remaining in the hall to resolve upon various measures. There was much enthusiasm, tempered with method, in their counsels, and they quickly arrived at the following conclusions: To engage as counsel JOHN B. HASKIN; to meet on Tuesday evening at Col. MARSHALL's office and prepare a petition to the Legislature, and to hold a mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute next Wednesday, on which occasion the prosecution of Mr. MACGREGOR would be taken into serious consideration. They then retired.

Democrats and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* in its leading article this morning laboriously strives to deprive the TIMES of the credit to which it is entitled for having brought about the present exposures of Ring corruption, theft, perjury and all uncleanness. It claims that all that is practical and effective in the action taken to effect these exposures has been the work of Democrats. Very well, there are honest Democrats, but did the *World* prove itself one of this class when throughout the whole of this affair it has daily labored to prevent these same exposures? As a Democrat myself, and as an honest citizen, I cannot see it. The action of Mr. TILDEN and of Mr. HAVEMEYER has my hearty approbation; so likewise has that of the TIMES and all Republicans who have acted the part it has in the premises. For the sake of every principle that is worth living for, it is to be hoped that there may be many more men found in this community to set aside the paltry jealousies and prejudices that cling to party and partisan feeling, and set up for themselves a standard of justice, integrity and truth—enough of these to purify the Government of this great City. It is only by so doing that we can hope for the perpetuity of Democratic-republican institutions throughout the Republic.

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Music at Central Park at 3½ P. M.

The steamer *Fort Lee*, which was sunk off the Battery, is again afloat.

Rev. Dr. LYMAN, of San Francisco, is at the Coleman House.

Pay-master-General BRIDGE, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

M. LOPEZ ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. J. BRADY, United States Consul at St. Thomas, and Hon. J. W. PARRISH, of Washington, are at the Coleman House.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, and Gen. L. HARTSUFF, of the United States Army, are at the St. James Hotel.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged ten years, was kicked by a horse, in Ludlow-street, yesterday, and had his nose broken.

HENRY DUMPHY, while at work yesterday on Pier No. 39 North River, had his shoulder broken accidentally.

Prince SOLDOTENKOFF, of Prussia; Dr. C. M. WELD, of Boston, and Hon. WM. MASON, of Taunton, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. SAMUEL F. BIGELOW, Ex-Mayor of Newark, and Hon. E. E. PATTERSON, of Yonkers, are at the Grand Hotel.

The premises in Beekman-street, which were damaged by the recent torpedo explosion, are being repaired.

Working women of good character can obtain good board and lodging at the Working Women's Home, at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, for the moderate sum of $1 25 weekly.

A number of leading German Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward are moving to elect MAGNUS GROSS to the Senate, while others are urging the election of MARTIN NACHTMANN.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Fulton-street Daily Prayer-meetings will be observed today at 12 o'clock, in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets.

VIRGIL STEERS, aged thirty-four, while at work on the tug-boat *H. M. Miner* had his ankle seriously injured, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

The coming six-oared gig race at Bergen Point, on the 25th inst., between the Neptunes and Argonautas, promises to be an exciting affair.

Seven ladies have entered to row in the Empire City Regatta, on Monday next, from the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street Harlem River.

At a meeting of the Fourth Union Republican Convention on Thursday night, Hon. SAMUEL BANGS was unanimously nominated for Senator.

DAVID SEEBACH and SOLOMON SEEBACH were arrested, yesterday, by Col. WHITELY, United States Secret Service, for dealing in smuggled cigars.

At 7 o'clock last night, Officer MATHER, seeing a man sitting on the stoop of house No. 74 Prince-street, apparently intoxicated, attempted to arouse him, but found him dead.

JAMES TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, son of Controller CONNOLLY, was, last night, elected by acclamation Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Irish Regiment.

Judge COLT, of Washington; Hon. A. KISSAM, of Philadelphia, and Col. LEARNED, of the United States Army, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, of Maryland; Commodore LE ROY, of the United States Navy; Hon. S. D. MILLER, of Michigan, and Hon. JAS. MCCREARY, of Inwood, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Mayor F. C. WELLS, of Chicago; Hon. T. B. ALEXANDER, of North Carolina; A. D. MCDONALD, of San Francisco, and C. A. MOLLENBERGER, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The owner of No. 119 Third-street complains of the officers of the Board of Health. He reported to them the existence of a defective drain on premises No. 117, on the 14th inst., and no steps were since taken to remedy it.

The Independent Working Men's Association of the Ninth Ward met last evening and indorsed Hon. MICHAEL NORTON for Senator of the Fifth District and ANDREW HOLLY for member of Assembly for the Ninth District.

Secretary BELKNAP, Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. HUMPHREYS arrived in the City yesterday for the purpose of making an inspection of the military posts in this vicinity. They will remain here for a few days only.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has issued a general order commending the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans to the members of the Grand Army.

WM. MCGRAHM, aged nineteen, a waiter, living at Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, was seriously injured by a barrel of sugar rolling upon him at the Compton House. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of Sheriff O'BRIEN's supporters took place last evening at No. 279 Avenue C. Resolutions were passed denouncing Senator BRADLEY, OAKEY HALL and SWEENY as swindlers.

Mrs. ANN CURRY, claiming to live at Mott Haven, was arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling Mr. MOOREHEAD, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, out of a board bill. She was committed by Justice COX for trial.

The New-York Athletic Club held a meeting last evening. The Fall games will take place about the 21st of October at the Club track on One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

The examination in the case of FREDERICK STEIG, charged with an indecent assault on his step-daughter, KATIE STEIG, was renewed before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday, who reserved his decision, and ordered the accused to be placed under heavier bail.

GEO. STEYR, aged seventy, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a saddlers' knife at his residence, No. 91 South Fifth-avenue, yesterday. He was attended by Police Surgeon FRAZER, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS FORREST, an Irish laborer, while being taken to Court, yesterday morning, was found to be sick, and Dr. HARRINGTON ascertained that he was suffering from debility and alcoholism. He died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story brick building in the rear of No. 232 East Fortieth-street, owned by CHRISTIAN FLERX, and occupied by him as a carpenter shop. Damage, $2,000; insured in the Pacific and Firemen's Fund Companies.

At the German Hospital sixty-one patients were treated weekly during the past month, three-fifths of whom were supported from the funds of the Institute, which are principally made up by contributions from the charitable. The expenses during the month were $2,207 57.

"Opening day" has arrived with flattering promises to the lovers of pleasure and excitement. Yesterday the attendance of fashionables was very large at the establishments of the *modistes*, which is the best indication that the season of gayety is about to commence.

The building of the new Post-office is progressing very rapidly. The huge iron pillars and stone-work have already towered above the high board fence which surrounds the inclosure. The colossal proportions of the building are very much admired.

Patrolman JOHN MULDOON, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was brought before Commissioner MANIERRE, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, on a complaint of having been intoxicated while on patrol duty. The case was referred to the Board of Police for decision.

JOHN H. MCNIEL, a colored man, was arrested, yesterday, in the act of stealing the horse and wagon of GREENBAUM BROS., which were standing in Chatham-street. He was taken before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

A colored man got into a stage of the Broadway and Eighth-street line, on Tuesday afternoon, on the down trip, when the driver stopped the stage and ordered him out, stating that he would be discharged if he carried a colored person. The man had to leave the stage.

Capt. M. ANDREWS, of the tug-boat *E. Morris*, yesterday, reported at Police Headquarters that at 2½ P. M., while the steamer was running up the North River, PETER KUTYER, aged twenty, fell overboard, near Cortlandt-street ferry, and was drowned. His body was not recovered up to a late hour.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of EDWARD CLEARY, the lad who was run over and killed, on Tuesday last, by a Hudson River Railroad train at Carmansville. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS has gone to Torquay to visit the Grand Duchess MARIE, and will return on Monday next to Falmouth to join the fleet, which sails on the 27th or 28th of September. It is confidently expected that the fleet will reach Sandy Hook by the 15th of October.

LOUIS TESH, a saloon-keeper on West Broadway, complained, before Commissioner STILWELL, yesterday, that a counterfeit $20 bill had been passed on him by HERMAN TRANGOTT. The accused, on being arrested, failed to give any satisfactory statement about himself. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

Gen. C. G. MAUK, formerly of the Union Army, and more recently a letter-carrier at New-Orleans, was arrested yesterday on a requisition from Louisiana, charged with embezzling money letters. He was committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await an order of removal to Louisiana from Judge BLATCHFORD.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the New York Gas-light Company, who were found guilty, on Thursday, of creating a nuisance injurious to the public health, applied, through their counsel, for an extension of time to file exceptions. Judge BEDFORD ordered the case to be put off to next term.

At a Republican Convention held at Sing Sing, Hon. THOMAS NELSON and ODLE CLOSE, Esq., were elected delegates to the State Judicial Convention. JOHN C. PAULDING, CYRUS LAWRENCE, (2d,) and THOMAS LEARY were elected delegates to the State Convention from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County.

The pavement in Whitehall-street is in very bad condition, and has been so for months past. The holes in the street are so deep that ladies have been thrown from their seats into the middle of the stage by the violent jerkings of the vehicles. Is there any money left to the credit of the Street Department?

A public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will be held in the Second-street M. E. Church, near Avenue C, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24, at 7½ o'clock. J. M. CORNELL, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. W. H. DEPUY, Rev. Wm. Ross and W. K. PEYTON, Esq.

On the 16th ult. JOHN TAYLOR sold to Mr. A. T. BRIGGS, of No. 64 Rutgers-slip, a quantity of nails, and then went to the warehouse of HOPKINS, STOKES & HOLDEN, and, representing that he was foreman in the employ of Mr. A. T. BRIGGS, purchased nails to the amount of $197, which he placed on a truck, and when delivered at BRIGGS' establishment TAYLOR received the money and disappeared.

The New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a public meeting in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Morton, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. J. B. MERWIN and Rev. D. L. MARKS. All interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

Among the sentences imposed by Judge BEDFORD at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, were the following: MICHAEL CALLAHAN, six months in the Penitentiary for petit larceny; WILLIAM CROGAN, two years and six months in State Prison for grand larceny; WILLIAM GLOSTER, five years in State Prison for robbing ALICE KNIGHT, an emigrant girl, and JOHN LAWRENCE, three months for an attempt at larceny.

Rev. W. H. SEAT, the agent for Soule University and Chapel Hill Female College, has returned from Europe, where he was successful in obtaining donations of books, maps, &c., for these institutions. A large number of the publishers of Berlin, Liepsic, London, and other places gave their publications. Mr. SEAT is on his way to Texas, where he proposes to ask for donations of money, lands, &c., for the completion of the enterprise.

The Assembly District Conventions of Brooklyn for the election of delegates to the State Convention took place last night at all the districts but that of the Ninth, where a row took place. The following were the gentlemen elected: First District—John Cashow and John Learey. Second—Benjamin G. Silliman, Dewight Johnson, E. Whitlock and Jesse B. Pitts. Third—E. C. Moore, F. S. Johnson. Fourth—Gen. James Jourdan, E. R. Richardson, Wm. Aikens. Fifth—Erastus D. Webster, David S. Stewart.

BROOKLYN.

Four hundred laborers were discharged from Prospect Park yesterday; this leaves a force of seventy still employed.

PATRICK HOAGLAND, a laborer, residing at No. 533 Warren-street, was run over by a truck yesterday, and instantly killed.

A well-dressed young man, under the pretense of looking for board, succeeded yesterday in stealing a gold watch worth $175 from the house of MARY CANTRO, at No. 122 Carroll-street.

A. T. DE WAAL, a resident of No. 398 West Sixth-street, New-York, was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with bigamy. He was committed to answer on Monday.

PETER CAMPBELL, aged ten years, residing at No. 57 Front-street, while hanging on to the carriage of H. C. WOODNUT, on Fulton-street, yesterday, had his right leg caught in one of the wheels and broken.

ETTA ROBINSON, aged six years, and GENEVA FRADLEY, aged five years, of No. 512 Clinton-street, while returning from school yesterday afternoon were, it is believed, kidnapped. No trace of them had been found up to midnight.

LONG ISLAND.

A new Episcopal church is to be erected in Sag Harbor by the St. Andrew's Society of that village.

The owners of the yacht *Mary* have challenged the owners of the *Tony Miller* to a race from off Rockaway to Fire Island for $1,000.

Large sheets of surface ice were visible on all the ponds at the eastern end of Long Island yesterday morning. It was melted by the first gleam of sunshine.

All the unlicensed engineers and pilots belonging to the East River Ferry Company were summoned before the United States Board of Inspectors, a few days ago, for the purpose of having their qualifications tested.

On Thursday night a steam retort containing naphtha exploded in the building of the Long Island Oil Company's works, blowing the roof off and firing the premises. The loss is quite heavy, but is covered by insurance. One man was injured by a falling wall.

A small sail-boat, containing a party of five, two gentlemen and three ladies, was upset yesterday in a strong gale off Amityville, in Great South Bay. They managed to cling on to the boat until Mr. JAS. ROGERS put off to their assistance and rescued them. The young ladies reside in Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

The anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated at Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, by a great part of the colored population of New-York and vicinity. At noon the procession was formed on Main-street, the right resting on Fairchild-street, and at 12½ o'clock the grand military parade began. After the parade the procession marched to the St. Roman Grove, where dancing and national games were commenced and kept up to a late hour.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man (a "tramp") was run over on the Central New-Jersey Railroad, below Elizabeth, yesterday morning.

The annual rifle shooting of the New-Jersey National Guard will take place at the Waverly Fair Grounds on Oct. 3. The arrangements for the match are under the supervision of Col. VAN BUSKIRK, of the Fourth Regiment.

Four men were yesterday arrested, in Jersey City, charged with having robbed the American Watch Company at West End. Upon being searched a quantity of stolen goods was found upon their persons. They were held for trial.

Ten employes in GILES, WALES & CO.'s watch factory, at New-Jersey, were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing watches from the Company. They were held for examination. It is estimated that the Company have been robbed to the extent of $2,000 within two months.

JOHN WOODRUFF, a bar-tender, was found lying at Market and Adams streets, Newark, yesterday, in an insensible condition. He was severely cut in the head, and as his watch and money were missing, it is supposed that he was robbed. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, but last evening was still unconscious.

JOHN HARTMAN yesterday fell from the front platform of a horse-car, at Newark-avenue and Henderson-street, and received injuries which resulted in his death in a couple of hours. THOMAS GRAVES, the conductor, and JOHN KELLER, the driver of the car, were arrested and held to await the result of the inquest.

[Advertisement.]

The all-important question at present is, "Who stole the City vouchers?" but an equally important one is, "Where can we purchase elegant and comfortable Hats to the best advantage?" There is still in existence the most reliable voucher possible—in the form of public opinion—that KNOX's celebrated Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, is the desirable place.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Dublin, from Liverpool.—David Just, Masters Walter, Blair and David Just, Miss B. Brown, Capt. E. Armstrong, H. Castle, A. J. Gilligan, Mrs. M. Huchey, Master F. Huchey, W. James, M. J. Buchanan, F. Johnson and wife, Miss L. Reid, Mrs. J. Schutze.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. Luciano Govin, Jose F. Lorondo, Mrs. Rita Govin, Mrs. Nicolasa Govin, Thos. A. Graham, Juan Vega, Miss Celestina Alcovir, Mrs. Catalina Garcia and child, Inez Aday, Juan Perez de la Conz and wife. From Nassau—J. M. Griffith, G. M. Matthews, Gen. E. Quesada, son and servant, Jas. Jackson, Capt. L. W. Powers, Geo. Chase, and 27 in the steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Anglia	Sept. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Sept. 23	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	Sept. 23	New-York	Bremen.
Oceanic	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR RIO.			
North America	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11½ A. M., with supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.... For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M.... For Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas, and the West Indies, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:48 | Sun sets....5:56 | Moon sets.....12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:30 | Gov. Island..3:19 | Hell Gate.....4:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Charles W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; James Auger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Haze, Wilkinson, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Barks James E. Ward, Nickerson, Liverpool, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Vardendi, (Swe.,) Peterson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mindet, (Nor.,) Ingebothsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Starkodder, (Nor.,) Ramluff, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Festina Lente, (Ger.,) Gerulusen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Francis Bourneof, Oliver, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Brunswick, Allen, Dunkirk, (France,) Walsh, Field & Way; Memoria, (Nor.,) Selvig, Dunkirk, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; Alfredo, (Span.,) Andeaga, Marseilles, Funch, Edye & Co.; Soli Deo Gloria, (Ger.,) Wienand, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Winifred, Miller, Penarth Roads, Nesmith & Sons; A. M. Putnam, Rogers, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Strout, Corunna and Cadiz, John Zittlosen; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff.

Schrs. Parepa, Packard, Rouen, France, B. F. Metcalf; Dolphin, (Br.,) Hudson, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Thos. Wian, Morgan, Corpus Christi, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Winzen, Hamburg Sept. 2, and Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Sept. 7, lat. 49 86, lon. 3, passed steam-ship Teutonia, bound E.; 16th, lat. 44 36, lon. 48 29, passed steam-ship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg; 18th, lat. 42 32, lon. 54 40, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 19th, lat. 42 37, lon. 58 51, passed brig Mohawk, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 42 33, lon. 59 30, passed bark Magdala, (Br.,) bound E.; 20th, lat. 42 04, lon. 64 06, passed ship Joseph Fitch, from Liverpool, for Boston. The S. brings 249 passengers.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Sept. 9, and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. On the 16th and 17th inst. experienced a heavy gale, veering round from S. W., through S. E. to N. E., partly blowing a hurricane, with the sea running wild from N. W. to N. E.; had to lay to from 6 A. M. till noon on the 17th; 19th, lat. 45 03, lon. 53, spoke bark Sommerville, (Br.,) from Norkington for Montreal. The M. brings 25 passengers.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool Sept. 6, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Sept. 16 and Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.

Bark Mary, (Br.,) Cahan, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Meany, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light; E. S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Arr. bark Luigi Russo, from Palermo; brig Unicorn, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 22.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

Sld. Empire, for Philadelphia; brig F. H. Gennings and steamer Willie Davoy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—Arr. schr. Jason, Marigone, for Baltimore; brig J. R. E., from Baltimore.

Below, bark Caroline, at anchor.

Passed out, brig Inca.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—Arr. schr. Jane Louisa, from Canso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The Captain of the ship Bogota, which has just arr. from Liverpool, makes the following report: On the 19th of July, when running through the Straits of LeMaire, saw an American ensign flying, union down, from the summit of a snow-capped mountain; stood in and took off the Captain and twenty-two of the men and officers of the American ship Italia, wrecked on Terra del Fuego, July 10, and brought them here. The Italia was from Rio de Janeiro, bound for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 22.—Arr. steam-ships Leo, New-York; America, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The ship Carrie Reed has arr. from Liverpool, and the bark Rover of the Seas, from Antwerp.

Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 22.—The brig Thermuter was run into last night by a schooner and badly damaged.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Geo. H. Harris, Dewart, from Elizabethport for Bridgeport, with coal, ran ashore on Holmes' Rock, Hell Gate, and is full of water.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 22.—The following vessels put in here damaged by the late gale:

Barks Fanny, from New-York, for Amsterdam; Scottish Bride, from Wilmington, for Stettin; Northumbria, from Fall River, for Dublin.

Brigantines Film, from Wilmington, for Cork; China, from New-York, for Havre.

The three-masted schr. Samuel Hartley, from Pictou, for Galveston, sunk at La Have. The crew were saved.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 16.—The Hamburg steam-packet Borussia has arr. here in a disabled condition. Her valve is broken; she will be delayed ten ds.

The American brig Waverley, from Swansea, (Eng.,) for Havana, with coal, has arr. here, leaking.

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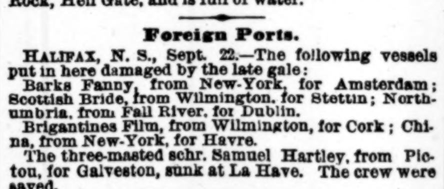
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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Summer Weather—Scenes at Malvern—American Topics—Working Men as Legislators—Work and Recreation—Hardships of Governesses—The Suppression of Intemperance—A Sensational Candidate.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT MALVERN, England, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

The beautiful Summer weather has lasted through August, and bids fair to go far into September. There could not be a finer time for harvest, and now we have a glorious harvest moon to help on the good work. The bathing-places all round the coast are also gathering their harvests. Llandudno has been so crowded that people were glad to sleep in the bathing-machines. Weston-Super-Mare is full, and our inland watering-places here has quite an affluence of visitors. We have no royalty this year to draw a crowd—only an Earl and two or three Countesses. But Earls and Countesses are our near neighbors. We have them on all sides of us. Some are very ill. A very feeble Earl went past my window just now drawn by a donkey in a low wheeled chair, very convenient for invalids. There was the mild donkey, the rough donkey-driver, the poor sick Earl a shadow of himself, so thin, so wan, so ghostlike, and his tall ruddy chaplain walking beside him. The air of the hills may revive his Lordship, but I fear not. When people can live nowhere else they are sent to Malvern.

AN AMERICAN COLONY.

Luckily a good many come full of health and vigor, just to enjoy them. We never lack a colony of Americans. There are always more or less—just now rather more. But we had three or four American families all last Winter, most of them Roman Catholics, as it happened, and the nearest Roman Catholic chapels were three or four miles away. There was here, however, an invalid American priest, Rev. GEORGE MCCLOSKY, of New-York. He came to Europe for his health, some years ago, and, after visiting the most famous health resorts in Europe, was going back to America, in despair of being cured, when some good angel said to him—go to Malvern. He came in November, and in February he was well enough to say mass. The American and English Catholics at Malvern fitted up a temporary chapel in a hydropathic gymnasium. The first Sunday there were twenty persons present—the next thirty, then forty. An invalid American Colonel, too stiff to kneel, served mass; a half-pay Irish Captain handed round the plate at the offertory; the American ladies from Baltimore and Philadelphia dressed the altar beautifully with flowers.

NO POPERY.

But Malvern is intensely No-Popery, and the proprietor of the gymnasium found himself in trouble. The new altar got notice to quit. Father GEORGE took refuge in the drill-room of the Volunteers, and his congregation rose to sixty, and he opened a subscription to build a new chapel, going into it with a zeal and fervor truly American and truly refreshing. The shop-keepers, who had profited largely by the custom of the American Catholic ladies, gave a little, but timidly, fearful they might lose on the other side. But they knew a Catholic chapel would draw Catholic visitors to help the place. And Father GEORGE set them a noble example by heading the subscription with five hundred dollars out of his own pocket, and further encouraged the undertaking by promising to appeal to wealthy American Catholics for further aid. But the drill-room, not so sumptuously furnished as yours in New-York—five pounds, I judge, would pay for all that is in it—was under the control of a rigidly Protestant lady of the manor—the Lady EMILY FOLEY, and the altar had to be a second time removed. Not a place in Malvern could be found for it. Father GEORGE thought about pitching a tent on the common; but the season was cold and wet. Fortunately an American resident in Malvern had a house with two large drawing-rooms communicating. He turned these into a chapel, provided suitable rooms for a priest, sent by Bishop ULLATHORNE when Father MCCLOSKY returned to New-York, and here mass is said daily; and on Sundays, where I supposed there were not a dozen Catholics, there is a steady congregation of about a hundred souls, a considerable proportion of whom are French, Germans, Spanish, and Americans.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The American element breaks out at times in unexpected manifestations. One night this week some sort of procession marched about the town, the band playing, as long as it was in my hearing—shadow of Bunker Hill monument, could I believe my ears?—"Yankee Doodle." The Republican clubs have adopted it as a lively and lucky quickstep, with pleasanter associations than the "Marseillaise," if not quite so good music. I have sometimes heard an attempt at "Hail Columbia." If you can only succeed in purifying the streets and politics of New-York, you may expect the people of England to annex a good many American tunes and institutions. In the meantime the Iron and Steel Institute are discussing this week an American invention, which they are very anxious about. Mr. DANKS, of Cincinnati, contributed a paper on a rotary puddling furnace which he had constructed and put in operation at various works in the United States. Every attempt to puddle by machinery in England has been a failure. The Institute proposes to send out a commission to examine the American invention. The Birmingham *Post* says:

> "It will not be the first time that the Old World will be indebted to the New World for the construction of labor-saving machines, which add so much to the practical wealth of nations, and make it possible that the necessities of modern life may be more expeditiously and cheaply produced, and therefore more widely and generally diffused. It is one of the peculiarities, and, as we think, one of the glories of the United States, that its genius takes this practical direction. The cultivation of the arts, the increase of the refinements and elevating influences of literature, the prosecution of the more abstruse departments of pure science—these are matters which affect the progress of man and his ultimate happiness. But these are things in which the older and more settled communities of Europe may well take precedence. America may allow this, and yet fairly lay claim to the general gratitude for the contributions which it is continually making toward the material well-being of the world. In the instance now before us, the benefit is so great, and the difficulties said to have been overcome have been so formidable, that English iron-masters may be pardoned for desiring further evidence of the actual results. What is claimed for the new furnace is that it saves immensely in the department of labor, since the most arduous part of the work is performed mechanically; that it saves fuel to a great extent, partly by the construction of the furnace, but greatly owing to the fact that it can be worked at a much higher temperature than would be possible where hand labor is employed; that it avoids a great loss of material, which always attends the old method; and that it yields a more perfect accomplishment of the refining process, and, therefore, an improvement in the quality of the iron produced."

The English iron-master who has made the most effort in this direction is a Greek, with one of those surprising familiar names which seem so odd with a Mister attached to it—Mr. MENELAUS. But Greeks are getting so scattered over the world that I have no doubt you have New-York signs on which you can read, "Pericles, Alcibiades & Co.," as you can, or something very like it, in London or Manchester.

WORKING MEN AS LEGISLATORS.

I am not certain whether it is an American notion to have working men represented by persons of their own order in Congress or the State Legislatures. Here there has been a good deal of talk about it for a long time, and two or three working men have tried very hard to get elected to Parliament—Mr. ODGEN, for example. But the most advanced Liberals have not been willing to open their Club, the House of Commons, to blacksmiths and shoemakers, tinkers and tailors. Even Mr. BRIGHT has decided objections, and no faith whatever in working men representatives. But the Labor Representative League means to have another try for it. Its just issued address calls for a new agitation. It says:

> "Patient, loyal working men, we call on you to again engage in your old fight with men in power. Gather yourselves together in every constituency. Disregard meaningless party cries, and as a first necessary step for the vindication of your claims, punish by exclusion from Parliament the men who, by their political treachery, cowardice and vulgar worship of wealth, have decreed that you shall not cease to have branded on you the degrading stigma of political inferiority."

That is, being interpreted, defeat Mr. BRIGHT. But working men are in large majorities in many of the towns, and can elect working men to Parliament whenever they choose to do so. There is no law against it—then why agitate? There is, however, one kind of working men I should like to see in Congress or Parliament—the more the better. An Englishman, who has lately been made a baronet, Sir TITUS SALT, ought to be a first-rate legislator. He is a manufacturer, and has built the town of Saltaire—not an ordinary English manufacturing town, but a model town, filled with model dwellings and institutions—a town constructed upon the best sanitary and economic principles, presided over by princely taste and liberality. Saltaire has its splendid club and institute, almshouses and infirmary, baths and schools, church and park, all planned and built by Sir TITUS. The consequence is that Saltaire, this model town, has a model population. It has never had a strike. It has suffered from no disasters. The whole population are devoted to their employer, and he has done all that was possible to make them prosperous and happy. The fortune Sir TITUS has made by their labor he has freely expended for their benefit. They could not place their interests in better keeping.

WORK AND RECREATION.

The Bishop of Manchester, in a speech to railway employés, said some good things to them about recreation. He said:

> "He had seen life in France, Germany and Italy; and though he should not like us to copy all their modes of life, he did say that life on the Continent was somehow or other a brighter, and, in some senses, a sweeter thing than it was in England. We had not yet found out the secret of spending a holiday in a rational recreative way. A Frenchman or a German would go out and spend a pleasant day and yet come home sober, and to do this was what the working men of England had yet to learn. He once attended a conference of some eight hundred Sunday school teachers in Manchester, at which there was an almost unanimous agreement on the part of the speakers that intemperance was—he would not say increasing in the aggregate—but that it was spreading in directions, where, above all others, it was most fatal in its influence; that it was spreading among young girls and sunday-school scholars. He was afraid there was too much truth in the remark that the principle of filial reverence and filial obedience was very much lessened in these latter days."

The Bishop is quite right—but he might have said a word about the way soulless corporations make recreation impossible. Mr. BASS, M. P., who brews good ale and wants men to have a chance to drink it comfortably, has been giving some examples of the way they work on railways. JOHN WALKER, engine-driver, states that he had been on his engine eight times over sixteen hours, five times seventeen hours, four times over seventeen hours, once eighteen hours, twice over eighteen hours, once nineteen hours, once twenty hours, once over twenty-two hours, once over twenty-three hours, once twenty-four hours, once twenty-eight hours; out of 1,632 consecutive hours, he was on his engine 900 hours. The pointsmen have a still harder time. Mr. BASS says:

> "I learned that at one of the boxes near Leeds, from 200 to 220 trains passed during the twenty-four hours, each train having to be entered in a book nine times. During the same time there were 6,038 'beats' on the signal bells, 6,150 'beats' of the signal needles and 464 levers to 'pull over'—all this being exclusive of shunting and transfer of traffic."

A signal-man says:

> "We have twelve hours night and twelve hours day duty, and I can say with a clear conscience that I have not time to eat my meals nor sit down. We average about two hundred trains in twenty-four hours, beside engine-shunting and piloting every minute. We have on our hands all this responsibility for the sum of eighteen shillings per week of six and a half days. I have been running about with my dinner in my hand, putting it down and taking it up, and biting at it like a dog. I have put it on the shelf over my work frequently, and bite and sup until it is finished." Finally, to include all classes of railway servants, it should be mentioned "that the common porters work from sixteen to nineteen hours a day, for 15s. 5d., with some little addition for overtime." Fancy 'overtime," with an average of sixteen or nineteen hours daily labor!

And think, if you can, of abundance of men eagerly seeking such work for such wages—from $4 to $5 a week. The railway porters do pretty well, as their low wages are supplemented by gratuities. The overworked guards get an occasional half crown or shilling; but pointsmen, signalmen, drivers and stokers have no such solace, and when they get tired and confused with such work, and make a blunder which sends a train to destruction, they are liable to be tried for manslaughter.

HARDSHIPS OF GOVERNESSES.

I do not know of any class worse treated in England than the railway men, unless it be the governesses. In America it is honorable to teach the young idea how to shoot. Here it is disgraceful. I know a young lady who is well educated, a proficient in music and French, a helpless burden upon a small income she would be very glad to increase, but she must not teach because it would hinder her and her sisters from getting married. The social stigma is too severe. A governess is a social anomaly, occupying a position rather less dignified than that of a lady's maid, and rather less remunerative than that of a house-maid. The usual salary is from $50 to $100 a year, a few get $250, and the governess is decidedly *not* treated as one of the family; young hopeful must not speak to her on pain of *her* dismissal; the children are rude to her, the servants snub her, and the mistress barely tolerates her presence in the drawing room when specially required to be there. A nursery governess writes to a London paper that she had to get up at 5 o'clock to get her master's breakfast because the servants would not rise so early. Then she washed and dressed the children, helped make the beds, clean rooms, and then went to the school room, making herself useful in this fashion, on £10 a year. This is the fate of educated young ladies, while a house-maid scorns to touch the least bit of work out of her department, and a lady's maid, dresses and acts like a princess, according to the notions she has acquired of princesses in the *London Journal*.

THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

Earl RUSSELL, a wonderfully active-minded octogenarian, has been presiding over a conference of the National Union for the suppression of intemperance. He said in his sharp, bitter way of Mr. BRUCE's Licensing bill of the last session of Parliament, that it combined the maximum amount of provocation with the minimum amount of efficiency. It is calculated that in the five years ending with 1870, the British people spent for intoxicating liquors the sum of £514,842,845. The sum expended in 1870 was £108,163,322—about three times the annual receipts of all the railways in the United Kingdom, twice as much as the capital of all the savings banks; half as much again as the national revenue, and fifty times the collective income of all the religious and philanthropic institutions of the country. Much the larger share of this burden falls upon the working classes. These estimates are based on spirits, &c., which pay duties; but it seems that a good deal is drank in regard to which that patriotic ceremony is dispensed with. A man was found drunk in the streets of Bolton, the other day, and taken into custody. In his pocket the officers found a pint bottle of whisky. It was submitted to the Excise authorities, who smelled it, tasted it, and decided that it had never paid duty. The man was prosecuted for having it in his possession, and, though he declared he knew nothing about it, he was fined £25. Are your American Excise officers sharp enough to tell by smelling a man's breath whether the liquor he has drank has paid its taxes? If not, you can send over a commission for further instructions. Their education is not completed.

A SENSATIONAL CANDIDATE.

The author of *Ginx's Baby* is running for Parliament and writing political articles in the *Daily News*, in which he is terribly severe on Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government. The father of *Ginx's Baby* says:

> "There are terrible rocks ahead. There is an aristocracy brooding upon English land; there is an indefensible system of religious superiority; and there are manufacturers flaying labor alive in our midst; there are people starving in our streets, dying in deathful homes; there are children growing up fiends incarnate; there is local mismanagement and an effete Bumbledom needing a strong grip on its thick apoplectic neck; bad general administration; inequitable taxation; an irascible Ireland, with its unsettled questions of education and Home rule; and, Heaven knows! how many crying needs of thirty millions of people. And, with all this sounding up from the depths of society, here are men getting up a whirlwind to sweep away a House of Lords."

Mr. GINX, it must be confessed, is rather sensational. The *Times* compares the England of today with England thirty years ago, and finds that it has come to be all but a paradise. There is some poverty, but look at the many square miles of London and all the towns inhabited solely by the rich. Never such wealth—never such prosperity. There are many, however, who think human life is best where Agur's prayer is answered, and the people have neither poverty nor riches.

EN ROUTE FOR THE SEA.

And now I am off to enjoy a few days of that excellent British institution, the sea-side. I have told you years ago of Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Ramsgate, Margate, New-Brighton and Weston-super-Mare. Now I am going to Aberystwith, as strait as it is possible to go on the crookedest of railway routes across the centre of Wales. There are mountains and mountain streams, quaint old Welsh towns, national costumes and customs, the roughest of languages to look at, and a wild coast with the full sweep of the Atlantic. In a few days I will tell you all about it.

MONADNOCK.

Summer Travels—The Welsh Brighton—The Welsh Language—Heads of the People—Country Pictures—Work for Mr. Ruskin—Names and Character—Religious Belief—Earl Dudley's Domains—Need of Reform—A Return to the Stage.

From a Special Correspondent.

ABERYSTWITH, Monday, Sept. 11, 1871.

I made a plunge through the centre of Wales, and here I am on a beautiful pebbly beach, on the shore of a blue sea, in the centre of Cardigan Bay, on a line with the south coast of Ireland. Aberystwith (accented on the third syllable) is an ancient town of five thousand inhabitants, and the model of a sea-side watering-place. It has a beautiful curve of beach, an iron pier for promenading, a grand cliff at the north end, the ruins of an ancient castle at the south—a sweep of lodging-houses, all made of bow-windows, looking out upon the sea, plenty of hotels, churches and shops. There are boats to let for sailing and rowing, two lines of bathing-machines, or small dressing-rooms on wheels, masculine and feminine, at different points of the beach, but both commanded by the lodging-house windows, and a cluster of donkeys, to let for sixpence an hour.

THE WELSH BRIGHTON.

I found the Welsh Brighton rather hard to get at. Starting from Malvern, I went under the hills and through the orchards to Hereford; then due north through a beautiful country some forty-five miles to Shrewsbury; then west, south, west, and south again. A perfect zigzag of railway lines, on which I was twelve hours, including stops, getting about eighty miles as the crow flies. Of course one can get on faster with good connections. But if the tourist wants to get into a foreign country at the least expense, being in mid-England, let him try Wales. The names of the stations will give him the lockjaw. What is a man to make of Llwyngwril, Ynys-Las, Caersws, Chwilog, and so on? But if you wish to see the people of the country—Welshmen, and Welsh women especially, in their curious national costumes, and hear Welsh spoken all around you, with scarcely a word of English, you must travel third-class. I tried second-class and had a compartment all to myself, rolling along in solitary grandeur, enjoying the scenery, but only seeing the people at the stations. Then I changed to a long third-class carriage, putting up with hard seats and a little tobacco-smoke, and found myself a foreigner in a moment.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

There were thirty people, men and women, old and young, all talking and laughing in great glee, but in a language that might as well have been Chinese. In most of the languages of Western Europe, however little you are acquainted with them, you recognize familiar words. Not so in Welsh. It is somewhat like Gaelic, Irish and Breton, and the inflections are like Irish; but after looking at it, and wondering how it was possible to pronounce those queer combinations of consonants, I was surprised at the softness and melody of the speech. There are no sylibants and no harsh gutterals. I do not wonder that the people love it and willingly talk and sing no other. As far as I could see, everybody could speak both languages, Welsh and English. All the children, I was told, learn both. But Welsh is the favorite, and most persons speak English with a foreign accent or brogue. At one point we took up a festive party of about twenty young ladies and school girls, looking very nice, and some of them very bright and pretty. As soon as they were well settled in their seats, and the train in motion, they all burst into song. I had blundered into a cage of nightingales. They sang in two parts, soprano and contralto, two or three men supplying the bass, and really sang delightfully. But every piece was in Welsh. The only word I recognized was "Jerusalem." The language seemed as soft and smooth as Italian—far better for music than English, French or German. Wales has been conquered for centuries. It is not a kingdom like Ireland—only a principality. The people have ages ago given up all thought of an independent national existence, but they cling to their language far more than in Scotland or Ireland. It is, I think, as rare to hear Irish in Ireland as it is to hear English among the common people in Wales. And the Welsh women have a pride in their national costume. Sitting opposite me in the railway carriage was a fine fair woman of forty, wearing on her head a black fir or silk hat—that is, there was placed on the top of her head a truncated cone about fourteen inches high, seven inches diameter at the base and four inches at the top. Around the base was a perfectly flat rim three inches broad. The band was two and one-half inches wide. Under this queer head-dress, or perhaps attached to it, was a white cap with ruches or ruffles at the sides, and the whole was tied under the chin with a white ribbon. Fancy a round, rosy face, laughing eyes and mouth, and a robust form, and you have a typical Welsh woman. She was talking as volubly as a French or Irish woman, and though I could not understand her jokes and repartees, it was evident that she had them in plenty for all comers. On market days, at Aberystwith, and more or less every day, you see groups of these very curious and quaint head-dresses.

HEADS OF THE PEOPLE.

The Welsh women are very sturdy in appearance. I saw many groups working in the harvest fields in the Scriptural proportion of seven women to one man. The men work in the mines, and many emigrate. This large surplus of female population may have had something to do with the success of the Mormon missionaries in Wales. But I think I would venture these women to take their own parts in Utah or elsewhere. In London my Welsh acquaintances were mostly among the milk-maids, and I have aforetime recorded my admiration of their hard faces, stout legs, and the loads of milk they carry for miles through the streets every night and morning. Here is the same type of hardy workers; faces not bad, but not delicate or in the least effeminate, and forms—well, something like a characterization I once read in a fashionable magazine, where the girls at a county ball were said to be round where they ought to be flat, and flat where they ought to be round. Few of the women I saw seemed adapted to satisfy the requirements of the younger portion of the rising generation, differing very remarkably in this respect from most English women, and all I can remember in Belgium.

COUNTRY PICTURES.

I wonder how much the geological formation of a country has to do in forming the character of the people. There is scarcely time to see much of it in America, where people emigrate from the New-England hills to the prairies of the West, and thence to the Rocky Mountain States and Territories: but look at Hollanders and Swiss, at Scottish Highlanders and Lowlanders, and look at this Welsh country and people. The rocks lay flat nowhere. Generally the strata of slate, or sandstone, or lime are not set up on end. In the railway cuttings the rocks bristle up every way. Of course they were all formed in level beds, but what a tumultuous upheaving and twisting and turning at later periods. In the North there are five mountain peaks. You see them on the road from Holyhead to Chester, springing boldly from the seashore. There are hills everywhere, and the broken country and rocky soil reminded me of New-England. There are more stone-walls than hedges. The country is not wooded, like England, with large, scattering trees, but rather bare, as they have made it in America. The houses are mostly built of stone in towns and country—many miserable-looking dwellings covered with thatch, but many also well slated and looking very solid and comfortable. But very seldom do you see a pretty house or a pretty garden. There were nice flowers at some railway stations, but I suspect the cultivators were not Welsh. On the wild hill-sides were plenty of mountain ash, patches of heath, golden-rod and other bright wild flowers, but not much of cultivated beauty. The towns are ugly; the black country of the south of Wales is as hideous as the black country of mid-England—only that there are fine hills and some good coast scenery, which a million furnaces belching blackness cannot wholly spoil; but the dwellings and surroundings of the people are greatly wanting in sweetness and light.

WORK FOR MR. RUSKIN.

A solid, hard-headed, hard-handed, upright, irrascible, energetic people, minding the main chance, and not much given to æsthetics. When Mr. RUSKIN has covered England with flowers and statues, he will still have a hard job to do in Wales. But people who cultivate poetry and music, and cling to their language as they do, and to some of their customs and costumes, might take in the idea of making their country beautiful. When a man is building a house for himself, and if he build in stone or brick, for many generations of men, why not make it so beautiful as to charm every beholder—a feature in the landscape—a picture to live in the memory? I think there should be an æsthetic commission in every county or every town, and that no building of any kind should be erected without its approval. In the meantime, I would have volunteer æsthetic clubs or societies in every neighborhood, under the presidency of the most tasteful lady, with two gentlemen for Vice-Presidents. It should be their business to clear away every deformity, and create beauty—to plant a tree here, a clump of shrubbery there, and cultivate flowers everywhere, and make the whole district a delight. Every wayside might have its pretty seats, its flowering trees and plants, its cool, shaded fountains. The cost would be trifling, the labor delightful, the result something undreamed of in intellectual and moral culture. America has set the world so many good examples that I wish her to do this—to make her towns, villages and country places so attractive as to be models for all other lands.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

In this matter I cannot say much for Wales, nor for this good bathing town of Aberystwith. There is grand scenery all about—a fine coast, good ruins. The new college of the University of Wales has some architectural pretensions; but a square block of stone, with rectangular holes in it for windows, describes most of the houses. The churches and chapels are of the plainest kind. I see no attempts at gardens. Almost every English cottage has flowers in its windows and about its door. My Malvern is one great garden, with picturesque villas scattered all over it. Here the only picturesque thing besides the sea and the hills, is the ruin of a castle built by STRONGBOW, rebuilt or extended in the thirteenth century, before whose walls fought OWEN GLYNDWY and other famous Welsh chieftains, and which was finally taken and dismantled by the Republicans of the Cromwellian era, who seem to have been considerably more energetic than our Odgerites of the present day. These ruins are very impressive. They seize you with a strong grip, and carry you back six centuries among a people who must have been very much in earnest.

NAMES AND CHARACTER.

There is a scarcity of surnames in Wales, and most of them are Christian names as well. Jones seems as common as Smith or Brown in England. Looking at the signs, one would say that the Joneses owned about half of Wales. And Jones, I take it, is a variation of John. The other popular Welsh surnames of Thomas, Roberts, Richards, Griffiths, Owens, Evans, Morgan, Davis, Williams, are everywhere, and run over into all the neighboring provinces. Half the tradesmen in Malvern are Welsh, or of Welsh descent. There are lots of them in Bristol and Liverpool. Driven back so many centuries ago by Saxons and Normans, these true Britons have been gaining on their conquerors for a long time, and bid fair to repossess the island. The Welsh Britons unite sturdiness and pluck with a hot and fiery temper. They are in most cases of a sanguine complexion and temperament, but not, therefore, fickle and unreliable. Easily moved they are also tenacious. They have what seem opposite qualities—fiery enthusiasm and longanimity.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The Church of England never took hold of them. They are Methodists and Baptists. They mean that the Church shall be disestablished in Wales at any rate, whether it is in England or not. Why not in Wales, as well as in Ireland? It was the policy of the Government to extinguish the Welsh language—therefore the people have clung to it. The bishops and clergy appointed to Wales for a long period knew not a word of the language, and might as well have preached in Choctaw as in English. Of late, sermons and services in many parts are in Welsh, and especially the singing, and this has done something toward conciliating the people. I doubt, however, if the Anglican Church will ever be able to attach to itself more Welsh than Scotch or Irish. If people must lose their nationality, they will keep their religious independence. The Welsh will be Methodists and Baptists, the Scotch Presbyterians, the Irish Catholics for a long time to come, but who can tell me why they adopted such different religious systems? They were all Catholics three centuries ago—why have the Irish and a few Highlanders alone remained in the ancient faith?

EARL DUDLEY'S DOMAINS.

Leaving my newly-discovered Welsh watering-place for future investigation and delectation, let me transport you to a less salubrious locality through which you may pass en route in coming here from Mid-England. In one of my letters from Birmingham I gave an account of a visit to Dudley Castle, and the immense lime-stone quarries which extend for miles under its domain. I entered and partly explored it with the philosophers and philanthropists of a Social Science Congress. The castle, cavern and town of Dudley, and a great territory of coal and iron works, belong to Earl DUDLEY, and yield him a more than princely revenue. The sanitary investigations making everywhere in England to prepare for the expected cholera show the way in which the people live who earn the noble Earl's income. Dr. THORNE, one of the Medical Inspectors to the Privy Council, has been to Dudley. He found a town covered and almost concealed by black clouds of smoke; in a country covered with cinders and the *débris* of mines and furnaces; the houses and other buildings cracked, broken and in ruins; the open spaces dotted with stagnant pools; the canals and water-courses polluted; the streets undrained; everywhere filth and putrescence; nowhere light, or purity, or cleanliness; neither pure air to breathe, nor wholesome water to drink, nor cheerful prospect to see. In this hideous, pestiferous place Dr. THORNE found crowded dwellings, open cess-pools, houses and yards full of horrible odors. One house was visited in which six cases of typhus had occurred. There were two filthy bed-rooms, in one of which ten persons slept on three separate heaps of shavings, each person having less than ninety cubic feet of air, and this must have been well saturated with the emanations from a heap of about three hundred cubic feet of refuse and excrement, which lay within five feet of the dwelling. Is it necessary to describe the physical appearance or moral character of people living in such conditions? Typhus is epidemic. The rate of infant mortality is double that of London. Houses were visited in which every inmate had been down with the typhus. And this is not the first time Dudley has been inspected. In 1852 a Government Inspector reported: "I am acquainted with no parallel to the case of Dudley, where, in a population of between thirty thousand and forty thousand persons, seven-tenths of the deaths for the last ten years have been in persons under the age of twenty years." This is not so sensational as a railway accident, but is it not really more dreadful? Lord DUDLEY is very rich. He owns Her Majesty's Theatre in London, and has kept it closed for years because no one will give him the rent he asks for it. He can give his ten or twenty thousand pounds for any religious or charitable object he may fancy. He thinks musical festivals desecrate Cathedrals, but he does not think of the horrible desecration of humanity going on among the people whose toil brings him his revenue. And Dudley is one of perhaps a hundred such towns in mid-England, compared to which the rudest portions of this rough Wales are a paradise of beauty. Portions of South Wales, it must be allowed, are as black, and smoky and ugly as any Black country in England, and I should expect a town like Swansea, when the air is thick with the fumes of sulpher, copper and tin to be as unhealthy as it is ugly and disagreeable.

NEED OF REFORM.

The fear of cholera will do something for these places, but will they not by next year relapse into their habitual condition? Decidedly I agree with Mr. RUSKIN. Civilization, our phase of it, costs more than it comes to. Some millions live and die in this most horrible of slaveries that a few thousands of nicely-dressed people may sit by the salt sea waves here and there around the coast, and read volumes from MUDIE'S. It is not worth it. We had better all be decent savages. As a variation to drink and typhus, sixty-nine men have just been killed by an explosion in a Wigan colliery.

A RETURN TO THE STAGE.

Will you be surprised to hear that Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT have decided to return to the stage? All who have ever seen them play together from their first appearance to this hour, will, I am sure, be delighted. Few cleverer men upon the stage and no sweeter woman. I have a Scottish friend who never went to a theatre half a dozen of times in his life, but I persuaded him to go and see the BOUCICAULTS in the "Colleen Bawn." "Well, how did you like my favorite?" I asked at our next meeting. "Oh, she is no actress at all," said he, "she is just a simple, nice, little body. Any pretty girl could do it as well." And that was all *he* knew about it. As to the motive for this resumption, I know nothing, only people who have a profession for which they are fitted, and which they must therefore enjoy, are very apt to return to it the first opportunity. There is no such bore as retiring from business.

MONADNOCK.

DRY GOODS.

Mourning Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Goods, Viz.:
A SPECIAL LINE OF 1,500 PIECES,
Consisting of
LUSTRES, DEMI-LUSTRES, ARABIAN LUSTRES, AND MOHAIR CORDS,
FROM 10c. TO 20c. PER YARD LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Friends, customers and strangers are invited to examine these goods, as a similar opportunity *might not be presented for years to come.*

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PASSEMENTERIE

Ribbons, Velvets, Laces and Embroideries, the latest novelties, at popular prices.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF A FIRST-class piano would do well to examine our fine assortment of instruments before purchasing—

As our facilities will admit of giving a better piano for the same price than any other house in the trade.

Call and be convinced at
HAINES BROTHERS,
NEW PIANO ROOMS,
No. 27 Union-square.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1871.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 20th day of October, 1871, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 12,000, of Iron Frame single Barrack Bunks, as may be required for the use of the United States Army, during the present fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.

Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Proposals will state distinctly at what point the bunks will be delivered to officers of the Quartermaster's Department for transportation; the price per bunk complete; as also for iron-work complete, but without the wooden slats.

The right is reserved to reject all bids offered; as also to contract for such number of each, or either pattern, as may be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful fulfillment.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Frame Bunks," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1871, for furnishing materials for the new pier at Oswego, N. Y. About (1,100,000) one million one hundred thousand feet of hemlock timber; (330,000) three hundred and thirty thousand feet of Canada white pine; (4,000) four thousand treenails, and (100,000) one hundred thousand pounds of iron will be required. The timber will be mostly in sticks, thirty-five (35) feet long by twelve (12) inches square, and must be sawed. Separate proposals will be received for each class of material. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office. Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A MILK BUSINESS OF FIFTEEN to sixteen cans daily, consisting of two routes and store; will be sold separately or together; must be sold on account of ill health. Address, stating where an interview can be had, MILK, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS party, desiring to connect himself with an old established house, and who can command from $20,000 to $50,000, will find an opportunity to do so by addressing G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....................Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 23	Assyria......Wed., Sept. 27
Australia......Sat., Sept. 30	Trinacria......Wed., Oct. 4
Britannia......Sat., Oct. 7	Iowa......Wed., Oct. 11
Europa......Sat., Oct. 14	Ismailia......Wed., Oct. 18

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18	Parthia, Sat'day, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin........$130, gold.	Cabin........$100, gold.
Second cabin........80, gold.	Second cabin........80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..............$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..............150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets..............$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Oct. 21
LAFAYETTE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Nov. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$125 | Second Cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Thursday, Sept. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Oct. 5, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS..........Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Oct. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. Oct. 20.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Oct. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS..........Nov. 1, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, WEBSTER, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on SATURDAY, Oct. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Monday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Tues., Oct. 24

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 28.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Sept. 28
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau. Oct. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Oct. 12

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW PRINCIPLES,

Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE steamers, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M., 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West; to Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 22d......9:00 A. M.	Friday, 22d......1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 23d......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 25th......1:00 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., and Bridgeton, leave foot of Murray-st., New-York, via New-Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. by steamers *Empire State* and *Jesse Hoyt*. J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. Daily from Pier No. 39 North River. (Vestry-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN, will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat AMERICUS will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.; 37th-st. at 3:15.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express. Drawing-room car New-York to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Special express, arriving at Troy at 8:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

NEW PRINCIPLES,

Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE PELVIC ORGANS WHICH IMPAIR VITALITY.

This is the substance of ten lectures delivered to his private Surgical Class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. It treats of Stricture, Irritable Bladder, Early Decay of Youth, Varicocele, Fistula, Circumcision—the cure of arrest of development, and Morbid Irritability, Starvation of the Blood and Nerves from excesses, of Piles, and the general Hygienic and Surgical Treatment of the Sexual Organs. 44 pages octavo, elegantly printed.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

The author does not supply any of his works except the *Scalpel*, which may be had at his residence, No. 42 5th-av., neatly bound and indexed in six large volumes of 500 pages each: price $18. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:
DARIUS R. MANGAM,
NORRIS WINSLOW,
S. H. WITHERBEE,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
WM. M. EVARTS,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
PARAN STEVENS,
JOSEPH POOL,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
JOHN R. CECIL,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
THOMAS CORNELL,
WILLIARD IVES,
JACOB S. CARTER,
OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
DANIEL S. APPLETON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
HENRY C. CARTER,
WM. B. SHATTUCK,
THOS. W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
JAMES MERRELL.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............ $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........ 892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT, BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.
2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.
3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.
4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.
5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.
6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.
M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.
First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a **COMPLETED** Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. **PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.** Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility, of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class **COMPLETED** road, with **NO PARALLEL** or **COMPETING LINE**, and **RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST.** Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the 1st day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the First Series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30,699 inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 43,572 inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 40,011 inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 74,104 inclusive, of 1,000 each.

And Registered Bonds of the same act:

1 to 595, inclusive, of $50 each.
1 to 4,103, inclusive, of 100 each.
1 to 1,899, inclusive, of 500 each.
1 to 8,908, inclusive, of 1,000 each.
1 to 2,665, inclusive, of 5,000 each.
1 to 2,906, inclusive, of 10,000 each.

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million ($100,000,000) dollars. Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the First Series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the Second, Third, and Fourth Series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.
J. F. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company
BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

This is the whole issue, the first and only mortgage, and covers the entire property, equipment and franchise of the road.

The railroad has been built with cash subscriptions to the stock.

The Capital Stock is **$1,500,000.**

The amount paid in is **$1,200,000**, and the Bonds are issued for the complete and thorough equipment of the road.

These Bonds are payable thirty years from Jan. 1, 1871.

They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes, State, municipal, and income.

They are in denominations of **$1,000** each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.

They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder thereof.

The line of the road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, is forty-four miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—touching all the important towns and villages on the route.

Regular passenger-trains were running within fifteen months from the beginning of work on the road, the daily receipts from which are nearly equal to the interest on the Mortgage Bonds.

Two additional passenger-trains and also freight-trains, will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is affirmed that the Winter traffic will be large.

A certified check or currency for ten per cent. of the par value of Bonds applied for must be inclosed with each application.

The accrued interest will be added to all accepted proposals, from July 1, 1871, until the final payment, WHICH MAY BE AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until and including Oct. 10, 1871.

The sum advanced on proposals declined will be promptly returned.

Proposals may be addressed to

JOHN A. BUTLER,
Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."

The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT.

VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$16,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 88 and accrued interest.

H. G. MARQUAND,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-St.,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW PRINCIPLES,

Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY. } Agents.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Sept. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, the 2d day of October next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of September to the 2d of October, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (Four per Cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

$1 will commence an account.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now or on Oct. 2 will draw interest from Oct. 2.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited now draws interest Oct. 1.

N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.

Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received. *All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that date.*

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,874,536 40.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STEINWAY GRAND PIANO-FORTE, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PAINTINGS, FINE BRONZES, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &c., &c.

AT THE PRIVATE MANSION, NO. 182 MADISON-AV., near 34th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 10½ o'clock, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction as above, the entire furniture, &c., of said house, in fine condition and made to order for the present owner. Elegant ebony and ormolu drawing-room suite in gold color satin; very fine side and corner cabinets, pedestals, tables and stands to match, superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, very rich gold color satin and lace curtains, marble and bronze clocks and mantel ornaments, superior grand action piano-forte, (Steinway & Sons,) fine walnut and ebony library suite, book-cases, tables and chairs, elegant dining-room furniture; two extension-tables, buffet, sofas, arm and side chairs, rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, armoire a glace, wash-stands, enameled bedroom suite, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, very rich medallion, Wilton and Brussels carpets; china, glass, kitchen and laundry utensils; also, two very fine pieces Carrarra marble statuary, "Rebecca at the Well" and the "Shepherd Boy," by the celebrated C. B. Ives; several oil-paintings by Sommers, Hartwick, &c. The house will be open for inspection on Wednesday, 27th inst., from 9 to 4 o'clock, by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 19 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, the following articles, seized for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 500 cigars at No. 108 8th-st., April 19, 1871; 1,000 cigars and one cigar-press, with forms, at No. 114 Stanton-st., April 21, 1871; one case tobacco, one glass show-case, one Indian figure, one counter, and other fixtures of a cigar-store, at No. 79½ Bowery, July 19, 1871; 14,000 cigars at No. 77 Columbia-st., July 27 1871; 1,500 cigars at No. 121 Bowery, Aug. 14, 1871; 2,000 cigars at No. 391 East Houston-st., Sept. 14, 1871. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.
JOHN McHARG, Collector.

AMOS STOOKEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SIXTH SALE UNCLAIMED property, MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles; iron, rope, men's and women's clothing, dry goods, jewelry, watches, hardware, revolvers, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte, harp, oil-painting and French. Commences Sept. 18.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—FAVORABLY LOCATED in one of the suburbs of New-York; a private classical and business school for boys, well established and in operation; building of wood, two-story and well furnished; lot 20 by 100 feet. Must be sold on account of the ill-health of the Principal. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PRINCIPLES,

Not merely new features.
See advertisement elsewhere of
THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.—Common and higher English studies, including Natural Sciences and Engineering, illustrated by $10,000 worth of apparatus in the hands of distinguished educators. Cadets are fitted for mercantile or other business, for advanced standing in the United States Military and Naval Academies, and for the schools of law and medicine. For circulars, address C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY, FERGUSONVILLE, DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for boys and girls among the mountains of Delaware County, New-York; established twenty-three years ago. For circulars, with full particulars, address JAMES OLIVER, at the Academy, or S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d-st., New-York.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. A separate class for little boys.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros'., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Pupils prepared for college and business.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 103 East 38th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 25. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 633 4TH-AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.
Boys received at any time.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, will reopen for its sixth year MONDAY, Sept. 25. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. There are (probably) two or three vacancies still remaining.
W. C. WILKINSON, Tarrytown.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 18. Sixteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen years' connection:

John Auchincloss,
Jas B. Adriance,
John Adriance,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
John Benjamin,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Wm. E. Bunker,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nathl. W. Chater,
Robert Colby,
Benj. Curtis.
Henry Day,
Thomas Goadby,
Wm. A. Hadden,
James C. Holden,
William Jackson,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Edw. Kirkland,
Jos. W. Lester,
Legr'd Lockwood,
John L. Melcher,
James Moir,
Wm. Morrison.
Henry Nicoll,
Julius M. Noyes,
James W. Pryor,
Chas. M. Randall,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Somerville,
Homer H. Stuart,
Jas. Symington,
George P. Trigg,
Judge Van Vorst,
Albert Weber,
Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.
LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.
Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Peil,
G. Lee Knapp,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,)
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)
John T. Conover,
A. McKinley,
Lucien B. Terry,
Jacob Vanderpoel,
Philip R. Wilkins,
Shepherd Knapp,
Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
Israel T. Potter,
Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Bowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.
M. M. HOBBY, } G. CHASE.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

WOODBURN.
A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE REopened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DR. BERTRET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 787 7th-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English School, No. 159 West 15th-st., for girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 25. Terms on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MISS ANNA C. SINCLAIRE'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES, PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
Primary, High School and University course. English branches, languages, music.
The Fall Term for 1871 commences MONDAY, Sept. 11. Pupils entered at any time during the term. For circulars giving full information address Box No. 54 Post-office, Passaic.
Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Opens on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, under the Presidency of Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D., LL. D., late President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES CENEY, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.
A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early applications solicited.
J. WALZ, Ph. D.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 20, 1871.

We, the undersigned, do hereby express our hearty interest in the work of higher education as planned and prosecuted by Rev. H. M. COLTON, of the New York Yale School. With congratulations for the successful establishment of this Institution, we earnestly commend it to all lovers of sound scholarship.
JOS. P. THOMPSON, HOWARD CROSBY, WM. M. EVARTS.—NEW-YORK, June, 1871.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN instructor in Harvard University, takes a limited number of pupils to study for college. Rooms and address 129 East 24th-st., (opp. Charlier's French Institute.) Class begins Sept. 18. REFERENCES—President Eliot, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., N. Y.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical and Mathematical School, Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Instruction given in all branches of a first-class school, including mercantile accounts; youth desirous of reading a course for college are solicited; the assistants will be well qualified gentlemen; circulars next door.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 36th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

PUPILS CAN BE LED TO ADOPT METHOD in study: English studies, mathematics, natural sciences, classics, modern languages. Hosack Hall, boys' school, No. 57 West 44th-st. C. M. HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 31st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to L. ELTZ, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will begin its seminary year on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next.
JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Dean.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces five three-year courses for the Degrees of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age, and must, unless graduates of colleges, pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry and plane, analytical and spherical trigonometry, physics and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Persons not candidates for a degree may, by special arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Pecuniary aid extended to those not able to meet the expenses of the school.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.
The schools of the academy will be reopened DAY and EVENING, free of charge, on MONDAY, Oct. 2. All students will, as usual, first enter or re-enter the Antique School, from which they will be advanced to other classes, according to merit. For admission to the Antique School the applicant must exhibit to the Council an approved shaded crayon drawing of a hand, foot, or other part of a cast of the human figure.
By order.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec., N. A.

IN ONE VOL. 16MO, LIMP CLOTH, $1.
GILMAN'S FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.
"I have long made English literature a matter of instruction in this Institute, but I have not before seen any book for schools that seems so well adapted as your 'First Steps' to be a delight to both teacher and pupil."—*From George W. Clarke, Ph. D., Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, New-York.*
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

ST. MARY'S HALL.
The Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
The thirty-fifth year will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871. For admission or information, address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT
Will re-open her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 32 WEST 18TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Sept. 20.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 38TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next session begins Oct. 2, and ends June 19, 1872. Weekly Moot Courts are held by Judge Davies. The Law Library is open daily for study and reference. Equivalent study elsewhere is allowed, and the degree conferred upon examination, on students attending two sessions, which admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, 25 Chambers-st.

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